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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1870. NO. 211.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Homesteads for Soldiers and Sailors

Important Amendment to the Homestead Acts — Railroads Through Indian Reservations—The Charges Against Justice Field and Judge Hoffman—Marriage of a Frenchman to a Colored Woman—Progress of the Naval Appropriation Bill—The Howard Investigation—Official Documents Submitted, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1870.

Homesteads for Soldiers and Sailors.

The bill amending the homestead acts in the interest of soldiers, which passed the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, provides that every private soldier and officer who has served in the army, and every seaman, marine officer or other person who served in the navy of the United States or in the marine corps or revenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, shall, without payment of any fees or commissions to registers or receivers of land offices, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of all railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor, under and by virtue of the provisions of the homestead acts, and on the terms and conditions therein specified; but all provisions of said acts except as herein modified shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act. The bill has not yet been acted on in the Senate.

Railroads Through Indian Reservations.

The several charters granted to roads in Kansas and Missouri were before the Secretary of the Interior to-day, to convince him that he has no power to prevent their several lines from going through the Osage and certain Indian reservations. Caleb Gushing made the argument, and of course presented the case with ability and force. Congress at this session has declined to give these roads the concession they thus seem to claim. The claim they now set up is based on previous legislation.

The Impeachment Charges.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day informally looked into the papers asking the impeachment of Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme bench, and Judge Hoffman, of the United States court for the California district. They are referred by Wm. Hastings, a rich and prominent lawyer of San Francisco, who has been distrained by these two Judges. The charges are very voluminous, and are of corruption and injustice to litigants. Some Californians say they are the outgrowth of the personal quarrel, but the Judges have shown readiness and ability to prove them. The committees not yet indicate what it will do in the matter.

The Downing-Mortie Marriage.

The marriage of Miss Downing, daughter of the well-known colored caterer of the reform table Mortie, the young Frenchman, took place this evening at the residence of the bride's father. Cards had been issued for a grand wedding at the oldest Episcopal Church, but the sloppery was interposed, and made it impossible to take place there for the reason that the groom has been divorced from a wife whom he married half a dozen years ago. It was therefore solemnized in a private manner at Downing's house. Persons present report that everything passed off as agreeably as could have been expected.

The Naval appropriation Bill.

The naval appropriation bill made considerable progress to-day in the House, and Mr. Dawes's committee was fully sustained in its reduction of moneys for the support of the Naval secretary. Mr. Sargent made a strong effort to increase the force from 8,500 men to 9,000, but was beaten by a decided majority. Mr. Washburn submitted and carried by a heavy vote an amendment giving additional salaries to all naval officers, instead of the present graded rate of pay. The bill also breaks down the clerical force in all navy yards, abolishing three official positions in such.

The Howard Investigation.

In the matter of the Howard investigation, Secretary Belknap sent the following to the House to-day:

The Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, for the use and information of the Committee on Education and Labor, on applying resolution, Fernando Wood for copies of certain papers relative to the transfer of the property known as Howard University from Freedmen's Bureau to the trustees of the University, and stating as reasons for not accompanying copies of such papers as are on file in the War Department, to state that it does not appear that any application was ever made to Secretary of War for the transfer of the buildings referred.

[Signed] WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

The accompanying papers show that on November 5th, 1868, General Howard applied to Secretary Schofield to transfer the school buildings in question to the control and use of the Bureau on grounds of private parties to the corporate authority on certain grounds. The request was referred to Judge Holt to advise the option that where buildings had been erected without special agreement with private parties, they belonged, under common law, to the owners of the soil, and no transfer was needed; but if those owners were willing to guarantee the continued use for educational purposes, a deed should be executed to that effect. The form for such order was issued, but Secretary Schofield expressly excepted the Howard University by name, as referred as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1868.

To the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands:

SIR—I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the approval of the proposition for the transfer of school buildings, &c., to associations having such property in charge was limited in its extent to the buildings known as Howard College, and that that property is only to be transferred on payment of a fair valuation of those and other like buildings to progress.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] ED. SCHRIEVER,
Inspector General.

The last document on the subject is the following, which General Howard claims includes the University as well as other schools in the District:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
September 1, 1869. }

Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c.:

GENERAL—You are at liberty to treat the buildings erected for school or educational purposes in this district as you have been instructed to do with those in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad yesterday, occasioned the death of two and the injury of eight laborers.

FIRE.

Hugo Kerr's turning mill, on Furman street, Green Point, was burned to-night. Loss $27,000, partly insured. The extensive sash factory of Wentworth & Co., adjoining, was badly damaged.

RACE HORSE SOLD.

The stallion Henry W. Grant, who won the race at Fashion course to-day, was sold for $25,000.

THE INDIANS

The Late Raid—Outrages at Other Points.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEAVENWORTH, May 18.—The Indian raid on Saturday, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, near Carson, is worse than at first reported. About fifteen railroad employees were killed. A gentleman, direct from the west end of the track, reports everything in a demoralized condition. Sheridan would be considerably more popular in that quarter than Vincent Colyer, except among the Indians. More raids are anticipated.

B. C. Saunders, of Lake Sibley, writes under date of May 11th, that the Indians came in on the White Road the day previous and killed one man and ran off a number of horses. From the number of the small bands he was led to believe that large numbers were near by.

H. H. Lyon, of Solomon City, telegraphs May 14th, to the Governor, that three men were killed by the Indians on the Grindstone last Monday. The Governor and Adjutant General have repaired to the scene of the disturbance.

DENVER, CAL., May 18.—General Woods has been placed in charge of the Kansas Pacific Railway line, from Wallace to Denver, and will station himself at the best point to overlook it. He has four companies of cavalry, three of infantry and two companies of Forts Wallace, Lyons and Reynolds. He is instructed on no account to allow the grading be suspended for want of protection by the troops. The Indians who raided the route were a band of Northern Cheyennes, who left Darlington last fall and are now beating back North.

OMAHA, May 18.—A report from Cheyenne says that the Black Hills expedition is practically abandoned. About one hundred and fifty members, who are now encamped two miles from there, will go to Old Sweetwater mining district.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Suicide of a German While Laboring Under Mental Aberration.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, OHIO, May 18, 1870.

At about seven o'clock this morning the body of Wm. Hastlip, a German twenty years old, was found in the cemetery at this place, pierced with two bullets. One shot entered the head just over the right eye; the other passed through the breast. A revolver was clutched tightly in the left hand when the body was found. The evidence produced at the Coroner's inquest goes to show that the deceased had of late been suffering from a slight aberration of the mind. Suicidal death was the verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury.

A Probably Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSVILLE, O., May 18, 1870.

A farmer named Thomas Russell, living six miles south of here, while unhitching his team met with a serious accident. The horses became frightened and ran, dragging Mr. Russell down and breaking his right leg in two places, and otherwise mangling him. There is no hope of his recovery.

Fashionable Clothing.

Gentlemen who desire a well made and fashionable suit of clothing should by all means call at Uring, Follansbee & Co.'s, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Boys' clothing and piece goods at lowest prices.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

The Democratic Majority 53,000.

The Election a Farce and a Mockery—Wholesale Frauds—Legal Vote of the City Not Half Polled.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *World* says the Democracy have swept the State by a majority of 53,000, which will be increased by later returns. They have elected the Chief Justice, and four of the six Associate Judges, the remaining two will probably be Republicans.

The *Tribune*, while making no attempt to calculate the majority for the Democratic ticket in the State, says: Of course the Democratic Chief Justice and four Associate Judges have been chosen by a large majority. Two of the four Republican candidates for Associates were also chosen, but which two cannot possibly be known for a week. It is the opinion that Folger and Andrews will be the men. Of course the Tammany candidates for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Marine Court are all chosen by large majorities; so are the fifteen Tammany Aldermen, with nearly all the Assistant Aldermen.

The *Sun* says the election in this city was a farce and a mockery. It is safe to assert that out of every fifteen votes cast, fourteen were fraudulent. Almost every poll was entirely under the control or corrupt inspectors and organized bands of repeaters paid by the Tammany ring at the rate of from five to fifteen dollars per man. The police, seemingly acting under secret instructions from their superiors, aided and abetted the conspirators, and exhibited no inclination to check the fraudulent voting. The system of repeating and ballot box stuffing was carried on a scale more extensive than ever. In one of the wards about eleven hundred negroes were registered, but when the newly enfranchised came to the ballot boxes they found repeaters had already voted upon nearly five hundred of their names. Full scope was effected for repeating by the connivance of the registry; everybody who had changed his residence since the last election entered his name anew, but as a general rule none of the old entries were erased, then, of course, a very large number of really new names were also registered, including a considerable body of colored men. This swelled the registry to 184,4 7 names and of course afforded ample opportunity for the gangs of repeaters that shamelessly perambulated the city from morning until night.

That *Tribune* says: The legal vote of the city was about half polled yesterday, but the illegal was out in all the districts. In the fifteen ward wards more fraudulent than lawful votes were cast. Some of the voters made a day of it by voting from poll to poll, and sometimes they used the names of legal voters falsely.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1870.

FIRE TUESDAY NIGHT.

A fire broke out about midnight last night in the boiler room in the Van Tuyl Charcoal Grinding Company's building, at No. 273 Cherry street. The building is a four-story brick, extending through to Water street, and was used by the company as a foundry and facing mill, and was filled with machinery to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars, and with stock of the value of fifty thousand dollars. The machinery and stock was totally destroyed and the building badly damaged. The total insurance is thirty-five thousand dollars.

THE LIBRARY ELECTION.

After an exciting contest yesterday the election for a new Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, resulted in the success of the regular over the reform ticket by an average majority of three hundred. There was a fight around the ballot box when the polls closed, but the inspectors saved the sacred urn from demolition. About one hundred votes were unpolled.

ADDRESS BY MRS. STANTON.

Mrs. E. C. Stanton delivered an address at Apollo Hall yesterday, before a large gathering of ladies, in which she ventilated very freely her views of the McFarland case. Elizabeth Frank read a petition to Gov. Hoffman, asking him to have McFarland caught and placed in a lunatic asylum. The meeting adopted, with enthusiasm, Sorosis' resolutions of sympathy to Mrs. McFarland, approving of the conduct of the late A. D. Richardson. Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Robert Dale Owen, Mrs. Phebe Cozzens, and Miss Catharine Beecher, also made speeches. The latter advocated the separation of females rather than divorce of unhappily married people, in order to prevent a man who has destroyed the happiness of a woman from having an opportunity to repeat such conduct.

MEETING OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

At a meeting of the United States Indian Commission to-day, letters were read from Secretary Cox indorsing their policy, and from Commissioner Parker, approving such meetings and saying that the real question could only be discussed where the Indians are, and if they would adjourn to Fort Sill, or Fort Rice, he would be strongly inclined to attend the meeting. This letter occasioned much indignation, and it was regarded as a slap at the Commission. A committee was appointed to prepare a specific plan of the Indian policy to be laid before the Indian question for presentation to Congress.

At the evening session, Colonel Downing, Chief of the Choctaws, was present. A letter was also read from Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia, protesting against the wrongs to which the Indians had been subjected, and the usual series of resolutions were adopted, protesting against the policy of extermination and approving of the course of President Grant.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

Samuel P. Broadwell shot his wife, probably fatally, in a boarding house in Pearl street today. Cause unknown. He was arrested. He has been married a number of years, and had several children.

THE DIAMOND SMUGGLING CASE.

Further arrests in connection with the diamond smuggling case are expected.

DECREE OF DIVORCE DENIED.

A motion to set aside a decree of divorce obtained heretofore by parties now living separately legally divorced in Indiana, was denied in the Superior Court to-day.

TROTTING MEETING.

The first trotting meeting under the new rules commenced to-day on Fashion Course, and continues Thursday and Friday. Fifteen hundred leading turfmen were present. The first race for $1,000, three in five for horses that never beat their second three minutes, was won by Soden's Charley Green in 2:38, 2:37, and 2:42½, beating in the heat Mr. Bonnell Hilly, Sarah Bane, Jack Phillips, Emily—Dutchess being distanced; Gwynne, Lotta, and Gipsey did not start. The purse of $1,000, best three in five for horses that never beat 2:28, was won by H. W. Genet, beating in the order named William H. Taylor, Breeder, Topsey, McClellan, and Western New York in 2:30, 2:34, 2:30½, and 2:33¼.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Cuba and Erin, from Liverpool. Also, the steamer Borussia, from Hamburg.

FAILED TO AGREE.

In the case of James Gardner, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit twenty dollar National bank bills, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad yesterday, occasioned the death of two and the injury of eight laborers.

FIRE.

Hugo Kerr's turning mill, on Furman street, Green Point, was burned to-night. Loss $27,000, partly insured. The extensive sash factory of Wentworth & Co., adjoining, was badly damaged.

RACE HORSE SOLD.

The stallion Henry W. Grant, who won the race at Fashion course to-day, was sold for $25,000.

THE INDIANS

The Late Raid—Outrages at Other Points.

Personal Difficulty.

Judge Fisher and Joseph H. Bradley met for the first time to-day since the former left the bench of this district. After a few words the latter attacked Judge Fisher on account of the latter's difficulty at the Howard Bureau trial. Bradley would not approach Fisher for apology or settlement till he had left the position of Judge. Bradley struck Fisher with a cane, when the parties were separated and the air seems to be ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1870.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

A general order from the War Department directs that the labor requisite for the erection of shelters, store-houses, &c., for the use of troops, when practicable, be furnished by the enlisted force of the army.

General orders from the War Department direct the commanding General of departments to furnish the United States Marshals military aid in taking the census on the written application of the Marshals, provided they have troops to spare.

INDEMNITY TO THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

As soon as Secretary Fish returns to Washington, it is understood he will recommend to make sundry amendments to the San Domingo treaty, in order to avoid the objections made to it by Senators in its present form. One amendment will provide for striking out them places the amount to be paid the Republic at $1,500,000, with a provision that the claims of foreign governments shall be paid out of next subjects of foreign powers, and then only after the Haytien Republic shall have ceased to be fully protected in their civil and religious rights. The friends of the treaty say the prospect of its ratification is improving.

RELEASED.

The Department of State has received a telegram from the Consul General at Havana, stating that the Cuban Government has ordered the release of the sisters Cudlipp and Mrs. Pratt.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day heard an argument from Judge Perry, of Cincinnati, on behalf of the Government in the case of the proposed enforcement of the clims of the War Department against various southern railroads.

IMPEACHMENT.

Petitions were presented in the House yesterday by Mr. Julian, praying that articles of impeachment be brought against Judges Field and Hoffman. They are signed by one W. H. Hastings, a lawyer of San Francisco, who is incarred by them from practice in the United States courts in California, and he now charges him with malpractice and misconduct in office. None of the allegations are specified.

CANTON, OHIO.

Madman's Leap—An Insane Man Jumps from a Third Story Window.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 18, 1870.

About twelve o'clock last night Mr. Williams, who resides at Marion, Ohio, and was visiting at the St. Cloud Hotel of this place, room being in the third story, got up in a fit of insanity and leaped from his bed-room window, falling upon a bulletin board belonging to Mr. Faber's news depot. This broke his fall or he would have been killed instantly, was injured seriously, and is still in a dangerous and suffering condition.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

By an accident on the Leavenworth, Kansas, branch road Tuesday, a freight train was smashed up, and ten colored and two white men seriously hurt, one or two fatally.

The city of Lawrence, yesterday, voted $100,000 in bonds to secure the Kansas Pacific machine shops.

A young girl of fifteen who was arrested in Chicago Tuesday night, for drunkenness, attempted to hang herself in her cell by means of an under-garment tied to the cell door. She was discovered and cut down.

The Big Horn exploring expedition is reported abandoned for the season and the party disbanded.

A two-story frame house on Dearborn street, Chicago, being raised to grade, fell over, Tuesday, the supports giving way, and was badly damaged. A woman was buried in the debris, and badly injured.

An old man named Edmund West, a sort of recluse, residing near Weston, West Virginia, was horribly murdered a few days since, and his body left in a field, where the hogs discovered and eat it. The old man had cultivated a small farm, and had acquired considerable means, which the murderers secured.

The stockholders of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad have ratified the lease of their road to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

Joseph Little won the billiard championship of the Pacific coast, and the gold cue.

An eight hour labor Convention was held in Boston yesterday. Wendell Phillips presided. Resolutions in favor of shortening the hours of labor were adopted. Among the speakers were Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Wendell Phillips and William H. Channing.

Governor Bond, of Idaho, is on his way to Washington, and it is stated he will resign and return to Georgia to aid in defeating Governor Bullock and the Ku-Kluxers.

The grand jury, at St. Louis yesterday, presented four indictments against Adolphe Kroeger, alleged to be implicated in the defalcation of C. E. Sunlsky, City Treasurer. Two of the indictments are for grand larceny, one for forgery and one for false pretenses.

The St. Louis *Evening Tribune* announces, on authority of private advices from Washington, that the President has decided to remove Governor Pile, of New Mexico.

Wilson Lytle, one of the wounded by the collision on the Pacific Railroad on Thursday last, has sued for $10,000 damages.

The grand jury of St. Louis found a bill against the late defaulting city Treasurer, M. E. Sunisky, for embezzlement.

The splendid new hospital of the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, will be formally opened this afternoon. Gov. Hayes, of Ohio; Gov. Baker, of Ind., Gen. Schenck, Gen. Willich and Hon. Samuel Galloway, will be present. The occasion promises to be one of the most important and interesting in the history of that institution.

A message was received yesterday by the Methodist Conference at Memphis, Tenn., from the Methodist Protestant Conference, in session a Baltimore, proposing consolidation, and a committee to defend the proposal was constituted from her pocket a small pen-knife, measuring about six inches in the blade, and commenced an indiscriminate use of it, and general cutting and slashing at the combined Davenport girls surrounding her. The result of this fearful frenzy on the part of Kate was seriously detrimental to the well being of the Davenport females. Two of the unfortunates serious slashes from the weapon she wielded, one of them dropping on the field from the loss of blood let from a severe cut in the knife, and the other so seriously disabled as to be of no further material service.

This unexpected result contributed materially to the withdrawal of the remaining Davenport belligerents, who gathered up their fallen and their disabled from the field, leaving the heroic Kate master of the situation.

The casualties sustained in this engagement only amount to the death of Mrs. DeArmand, with the probability that the other Miss Davenport will also die, and the crippling for life of four others of the Davenport family.

Kate Jackson was less injured than any one engaged in the fight, and was able to carry her dead sister home after the battle closed.

MURDER AT PLYMOUTH, PA.

One Man Killed and Another Wounded—A Drunken Fight—The Supposed Murderer Arrested.

From the Scranton Republican, May 17.]

On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a man was committed at a place known as Kelley's View, in Plymouth township, Luzerne, which appears to have been brought about under the following circumstances: John Cuddy, Patrick Cuddy, and Edward Devlin were at the house of their father-in-law, William Bryan's, where they while there a party were prolonging their pay-day debauch into the Sabbath, started out for the purpose of whipping these three persons. The party consisted principally of Edward Bryan and William Butler (it is said by some that these two were alone) and when they reached the house of Mr. Bryan they commenced throwing stones through the windows and doors, and on Mr. Bryan coming out to the assaulting party, and with such effect that Bryan was shot dead and Butler severely wounded in the arm and side. Later in the day, on the information and oath of James Butler, Constable Brown apprehended and brought before Justice Eno for a hearing, John Cuddy, Patrick Cuddy, Edward Devlin and Wm. Williams. After examining Patrick Cuddy and Wm. Williams were discharged, and John Cuddy and Edward Devlin, were committed to jail, particularly pointing to the evidence, were committed to jail to await their trial at Court on the charge of murder. The evidence was adduced proving who fired the shots that killed Bryan and crippled Butler, but in the investigation it was shown that John Cuddy had a gun in his hand in the door of Patrick Cuddy's house, where he had gone for shelter from the stones thrown by the party outside. Cuddy admitted that he held the gun in his hand, but denied that he did not fire it. That the gun was still loaded when the constable arrived on the premises. An effort was made to have John Cuddy and Edward Devlin released on bail, but Justice Eno declined entertaining such a proposition, and they were accordingly sent to Wilkesbarre and put in jail. Whisky and a propensity for fighting figure largely in the unfortunate affair, as is the case in nearly all murders committed in this county, and as long as they are licensed, give it the potential to sell their poison at all hours of the day and night. Sabbath included, every community must expect to reap the periodical crop of murder and riot.

Something to Eat.

Food is the most important of our wants. We cannot exist without it. The man who does not use his brain to select and prepare his food is not above the brutes that take it in its raw state. It is to the physique what education is to the mind, coarse or refined. Good and well prepared food beautifies the physique the same as a good and well directed education beautifies the mind.—*Pierre Blot.*

For an article unrivalled in its peculiar line, and as an assistant in the proper preparation of some kinds of food, we would suggest the Banner Baking Pow der.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Prospective Sculling Match Between Kelly and Renforth—Capt. Eyre and the Board of Trade—Destruction of Valuable Statuary—The Yacht Race—Religious Services—The Ecumenical Council—Italian Rebels, &c., &c.

Sculling Match.

LONDON, May 18.—The stakes for the boat race between Kelly and Renforth are already deposited. The race will take place on the Tyne on Monday next.

Capt. Eyre.

The Board of Trade have declined to revise judgment in the case of Captain Eyre of the Bombay.

Statuary Burnt.

The valuable statuary on Christ Church, Oxford, was recently removed during the night and burnt into lime.

The Yacht Race.

The third yacht race between the American yacht Sappho and the English yacht Cambria was won by the former, as already stated. The *Times* has the following details: "Both yachts were becalmed for a long time. The Cambria was winner for the first twenty miles of the race, which was a beat to windward and weathered the Sappho under Bonchurch Cliff. Between there and St. Catharines she tacked to windward of her fourteen times successively in working along the island, in short boards. From St. Catharines to the mark vessel, consisting the first side of the triangle. The Sappho from her great length of forepart, weathered on the Cambria, doubling the mark forty seconds ahead. Here the interest in the race ended. The mark steamer had to take the Cambria in tow, as she drifted with the tide. A good breeze prevailed for the first seven miles. The struggle for the weather position occasioned considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time.

The evening journals concede the victory of the Sappho, but the reports of the press association awards the race to the Cambria, on the ground that the Sappho is obliged to allow time for the difference of size, to the actual of five seconds per ton by Acker's scale of measurement.

Religious Services Ordered.

PARIS, May 18.—Letters from Rome of the 6th instant, say the French Bishops have all sent instructions to their clergy to chant a *Te Deum* for the fortunate issue of the votes of the plebiscitum. The French Ambassador will have a special service of praise celebrated in the presence of the Bishops.

Ecumenical Council.

There was no meeting of the Council Sunday or Monday. A congregation would be held Tuesday, when the Constitution on the Church and European merchandise in bond, to and across the territory of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of any correspondence on papers in the State Department relative to the passage of any English or Canadian steamers through Sault Ste. Marie. Adopted.

Also, a resolution calling for information concerning the recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, United States minister at Berlin, relative to political questions in Germany. Adopted.

Resolutions setting apart the last Friday and Saturday of the present month for District of Columbia business, and providing for three sessions in the evening each week hereafter for bills on the calendar were agreed to.

At one o'clock the Senate bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was laid aside, and the House bill on the same subject was taken up.

Mr. STEWART moved to substitute the Senate bill and amendments, arguing that the House bill was defective in many respects.

Messrs. POOL and CARPENTER spoke to the same effect, and pending the bill was then considered before Senate, as pending amendment.

Mr. WARNER moved to amend the second section so as to provide that the five hundred dollars to be forfeited by the officer for refusing, or knowingly omitting to give effect to the section, shall be paid to any person who shall sue for the same, instead of the party aggrieved.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. EDMUNDS and THURMAN who opposed Mr. Warren's amendment, as well as the bill itself; Mr. SHERMAN, who considered the bill defective and needed amendment; Messrs. STOCKTON and HAMILTON, of Maryland, until five o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

The evening session was consumed in a speech by Mr. CRAGIN in support of the bill to execute the laws of the United States in Utah.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of his proposition to put on deferential goods imported in American vessels, duties of twenty per cent. on the tariff rates if importations were made in foreign, and twenty-five per cent. if in American iron ships.

Mr. CALKIN advocated the passage of the bill limiting the appropriations for 1871.

Mr. CESSNA, from Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of Weaks against Rainey, from the Eighth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring Weaks entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and disposed of nine pages, and then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The amendment of Mr. SARGENT increasing the appropriation for gunpowder from $50,000 to $100,000 was rejected, as was another increasing the appropriation for labor at the navy yards from $100,000 to $200,000 in connection with the Ordinance Bureau. The bill was reported to the House and passed.

Adjourned.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Our Government Issues Orders to Allow the Passage of British Transports Through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Verification of the Vote on the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 18.—The Corps Legislatif met today and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the Plebiscitum. When the result was declared the members of both Centers and of the Right received the announcement with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." Public rejoicings followed their disabled from the field, leaving the heroic Kate master of the situation.

The casualties sustained in this engagement only amount to the death of Mrs. DeArmand, with the probability that the other Miss Davenport will also die, and the crippling for life of four others of the Davenport family.

Kate Jackson was less injured than any one engaged in the fight, and was able to carry her dead sister home after the battle closed.

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One Man Killed and Another Wounded—A Drunken Fight—The Supposed Murderer Arrested.

From the Scranton Republican, May 17.]

On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a man was committed at a place known as Kelley's View, in Plymouth township, Luzerne, which appears to have been brought about under the following circumstances: John Cuddy, Patrick Cuddy, and Edward Devlin were at the house of their father-in-law, William Bryan's, where they while there a party were prolonging their pay-day debauch into the Sabbath, started out for the purpose of whipping these three persons. The party consisted principally of Edward Bryan and William Butler (it is said by some that these two were alone) and when they reached the house of Mr. Bryan they commenced throwing stones through the windows and doors, and on Mr. Bryan coming out to the assaulting party, and with such effect that Bryan was shot dead and Butler severely wounded in the arm and side. Later in the day, on the information and oath of James Butler, Constable Brown apprehended and brought before Justice Eno for a hearing, John Cuddy, Patrick Cuddy, Edward Devlin and Wm. Williams. After examining Patrick Cuddy and Wm. Williams were discharged, and John Cuddy and Edward Devlin, were committed to jail particularly pointing to the evidence, were committed to jail to await their trial at Court on the charge of murder. The evidence was adduced proving who fired the shots that killed Bryan and crippled Butler, but in the investigation it was shown that John Cuddy had a gun in his hand in the door of Patrick Cuddy's house, where he had gone for shelter from the stones thrown by the party outside. Cuddy admitted that he held the gun in his hand, but denied that he did not fire it. That the gun was still loaded when the constable arrived on the premises. An effort was made to have John Cuddy and Edward Devlin released on bail, but Justice Eno declined entertaining such a proposition, and they were accordingly sent to Wilkesbarre and put in jail. Whisky and a propensity for fighting figure largely in the unfortunate affair, as is the case in nearly all murders committed in this county, and as long as they are licensed, give it the potential to sell their poison at all hours of the day and night. Sabbath included, every community must expect to reap the periodical crop of murder and riot.

Something to Eat.

Food is the most important of our wants. We cannot exist without it. The man who does not use his brain to select and prepare his food is not above the brutes that take it in its raw state. It is to the physique what education is to the mind, coarse or refined. Good and well prepared food beautifies the physique the same as a good and well directed education beautifies the mind.—*Pierre Blot.*

For an article unrivalled in its peculiar line, and as an assistant in the proper preparation of some kinds of food, we would suggest the Banner Baking Pow der.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1870.

Mr. CASSERLY introduced a bill to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise in bond, to and across the territory of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of any correspondence on papers in the State Department relative to the passage of any English or Canadian steamers through Sault Ste. Marie. Adopted.

Also, a resolution calling for information concerning the recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, United States minister at Berlin, relative to political questions in Germany. Adopted.

Resolutions setting apart the last Friday and Saturday of the present month for District of Columbia business, and providing for three sessions in the evening each week hereafter for bills on the calendar were agreed to.

At one o'clock the Senate bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was laid aside, and the House bill on the same subject was taken up.

Mr. STEWART moved to substitute the Senate bill and amendments, arguing that the House bill was defective in many respects.

Messrs. POOL and CARPENTER spoke to the same effect, and pending the bill was then considered before Senate, as pending amendment.

Mr. WARNER moved to amend the second section so as to provide that the five hundred dollars to be forfeited by the officer for refusing, or knowingly omitting to give effect to the section, shall be paid to any person who shall sue for the same, instead of the party aggrieved.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. EDMUNDS and THURMAN who opposed Mr. Warren's amendment, as well as the bill itself; Mr. SHERMAN, who considered the bill defective and needed amendment; Messrs. STOCKTON and HAMILTON, of Maryland, until five o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

The evening session was consumed in a speech by Mr. CRAGIN in support of the bill to execute the laws of the United States in Utah.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of his proposition to put on deferential goods imported in American vessels, duties of twenty per cent. on the tariff rates if importations were made in foreign, and twenty-five per cent. if in American iron ships.

Mr. CALKIN advocated the passage of the bill limiting the appropriations for 1871.

Mr. CESSNA, from Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case of Weaks against Rainey, from the Eighth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring Weaks entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and disposed of nine pages, and then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The amendment of Mr. SARGENT increasing the appropriation for gunpowder from $50,000 to $100,000 was rejected, as was another increasing the appropriation for labor at the navy yards from $100,000 to $200,000 in connection with the Ordinance Bureau. The bill was reported to the House and passed.

Adjourned.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Our Government Issues Orders to Allow the Passage of British Transports Through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

DETROIT, May 18.—The *Post*, of this city, in its morning edition, will publish the following facts in regard to the Red river expedition: On Saturday or Monday last the British Minister in Washington, in the name of the British Government, made formal application to the Government of the United States, through Secretary Fish, for permission to pass transports engaged in the service of the Red River expedition through the St. Mary's ship canal. Minister Thornton gave his official assurance to the Secretary of War that the troubles in the Red River country had been peacefully and entirely settled by an agreement between Her Majesty's Government in the Dominion and delegates representing the entire population of the Red river country, and that the purpose of the present expedition was a purely peaceful one. Secretary Belknap was telegraphed to Governor Baldwin, the dispatch reaching him on Monday evening, reciting the official statements made by the British Minister, and saying that in view of these statements that it was desirable that the transports and other vessels of a similar character, that is, we suppose, unarmed merchant vessels engaged in the ordinary business of commerce on the canal, provided they do not carry troops or munitions of war, in accordance with these instructions from Washington, Governor Baldwin has sent the proper directions to the Superintendent of the canal.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 18, 1870.

River at a stand, with nineteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 56° at 6 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, May 18, 1870.

River stationary with thirty inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80° at 4 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 18, 1870.

River falling slowly, with four feet and three inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80° at 4 P. M.

Tavern Keepers

Will "put money in their purses" by serving their customers with Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale. †

C. F. Gallon's Dyspeptic Remedy

Will restore your stomach to its primitive strength, try it. TTSS*

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bartraff, F. W., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Jordon, Mrs. Sarah, Youngstown, Ohio	3
Pinkerton, J. L., Washington, Pennsylvania	3
Reid, J. H., Wooster, Ohio	3

A SWORD.—Corporal Welsh, of the Washington Infantry has been presented with a sword by the members of the Company.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.—This Association will hold a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Danse, No. 4 Eighth street, at 4 o'clock P. M., to-day.

MILITARY.—The seventh Company of the Duquesne Grays is being recruited in Allegheny, we understand. Col. Geo. F. Morgan is raising the eighth. They will make its first appearance, uniformed, on July 4th.

THE SHEEP SHEARING.—Those interested should not forget the Fifth Annual Sheep Shearing Festival to take place to-day, commencing at ten o'clock, on the farm of Mr. Henry McMurry, twelve miles from the city, via Washington avenue.

A FAVORITE.—Mr. Harry Rowe, a talented young actor, created quite a furore the past season at the Academy of Music, Cleveland. Harry is a native of Pittsburgh, and his many friends will be pleased to learn that he has become such a favorite.

OBITUARY.—Col. John Taylor, for many years a clerk in the Custom House in this city, died at his residence on Seventh Avenue on Sunday at the advanced age of sixty-seven years. The deceased also filled positions in the State Legislature and Naval Office, and was a part of his lifetime, was an active politician.

NEARLY COMPLETED.—The uniforms and accoutrements for sixty members of the Washington Infantry, Captain Thos. A. Rowley, are nearly completed, and on Friday of next week we are informed by Mr. Rowley will be presented with a flag. Mr. W. H. Lowe, tailor, Smithfield street, is making the uniforms for the company, and has performed the work described already, we need not refer to them here.

INFORMATION MADE.—Joseph Beck, who was fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Braun on Tuesday, for furnishing whisky to a prisoner confined in the lock-up, pawned a handsome gold

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

On the 16th instant the Republican nominating Convention of the 18th Congressional District of North Carolina, nominated the Hon. JAMES H. HARRIS for Congress. The Republicans have a majority of a few hundred in the District. Mr. HARRIS is described as "one of the most intellectual and influential colored men in the State." He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. Two years ago he was nominated for Congress, but withdrew his name on the representation of prominent Republicans that the time had not come for the appearance of a colored man as a legislator in Washington. In his speech after nomination, the other day, Mr. HARRIS, who is almost black, reminded his white hearers that, in his case, they would have an opportunity of proving the sincerity of their professions in regard to the equality of the two races. For the same reason we at the North may watch the canvass with some interest.

THE abandonment of protection, in its hour of need, by some of its so-called friends, and the sturdy attacks of the free-traders, have weakened the confidence of our manufacturers, and are likely to paralyze every branch of industry. The iron-masters of Columbia, in this State, and the neighborhood, recently held a meeting to consult with each other as to the line of policy to be adopted, and after a free interchange of opinion expressed the unanimous opinion that pig iron could not be made at current rates without loss, and that they would be compelled to stop the production for the present. In all probability within the next sixty days, there will be a suspension of labor at most if not all the iron works in that vicinity. Nor is this feeling confined to that locality. A gentleman extensively engaged in the production of pig iron says that no money can be made in the business, and consumers decline buying because of the immediate wants, under the belief that foreign iron will soon be imported at lower prices than it can be produced in this country, and hence large quantities are accumulating at the furnaces.

MR. BLAINE, as speaker of the House of Representatives, is naturally so conspicuous a person that all his movements are interesting to the people. Hence the curiosity generally felt in regard to his recent candidacy for the post of United States Senator from Maine and his sudden withdrawal from the same. It seems that his appearance in the character of a candidate and his withdrawal are equally creditable to Mr. BLAINE. The late Mr. FESSENDEN, by his vote on impeachment, disgusted a great many of his friends and supporters who determined to arrest his Senatorial career at the expiration of the term for which he was elected. But in spite of his unpopular vote, he was still very strong in the admiration and esteem of the people. His great talents, high character and long services, and especially his wonderful skill in proving that he had voted exactly as he ought to have done, rendered him a very formidable opponent. In fact he was considered so strong that only Mr. Speaker BLAINE was thought to have much chance against him, and it was with reference to this contest that he so early entered the field. Mr. FESSENDEN's lamented death quite changed the political aspect of things in Maine. He being out of the way, there were several gentlemen who became prominent candidates in opposition to any body else, and the party tacticians of the State, in the divided condition of feeling, began to think that Mr. BLAINE had better "let well enough alone." It was thought "a great pity that Maine should lose the honor of having the third office in the government and gain nothing in return," if the Speaker should fail to be elected Senator. The result was that Mr. BLAINE withdrew from the contest, and "friends and foes alike credit him with having acted the part of a pacificator."

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The New York *Tribune* publishes a Western call for a Convention to meet at Cincinnati on the 25th of October next, to consider the question of the removal of the Capital. The proposed Convention is to consist of three delegates from each Congressional district, six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia. It is evident that the movement has recently gained force, and it has now assumed an organized form.

What considerable advantages to the Union are likely to accrue from a removal of the Capital to the geographical center of the country, have not yet been made to appear. Of course the measure would do much for the West in the immediate locality of the new seat of government, and possibly give a stronger impulse to territorial development. But these local benefits are of inconsiderable weight, when put in the scale of the interests of the whole country.

Is it true that when Washington was chosen as the seat of the National Government, the Allegheny Mountains were practically our western limit. The spot selected was then the geographical center of the United States. It had little else to recommend it, except the favorable judgment and known wishes of the Father of his country. But we have expended millions upon millions of dollars in the erection of public buildings and in creating a large city, fitted to be the capital of the nation and bearing a venerated name. The city of Washington is as conveniently accessible from any part of the United States as any place in the West that could be selected.

There is no part of the administration of the general Government which cannot be as conveniently conducted at the present capital as elsewhere. Besides, no great nation of modern times has had her capital at the geographical center of her territory. Such considerations ought to have no weight with us. Not to speak of the immense loss of public property involved in the removal and the sacrifice of national associations connected with the Federal capital, it would be impossible to make a selection of a place which would meet with general public favor. It would be impossible to conciliate local interests and sectional jealousies.

Let the West set limits to her ambition. We admire her enterprise, and are willing to aid her in the work of territorial development. But she must not expect that the other sections of the country minister to her youthful pride and ambition.

If a representation of all the States in the Convention to be held at Cincinnati would contribute by a popular expression to settle a question that is likely to give great and increasing trouble, we would recommend that full delegations be sent. We think, however, that the result would be different. Such a general recognition of a merely local movement would give it a strength and consistency which it has not now.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

Fifteen or twenty years since, a somewhat noted controversialist in the Southwest, annoyed or dissatisfied with the progress of Methodism in the region in which he preached, wrote and published a book for the purpose of proving the aristocratic character of Methodist Episcopal Church government. In support of the charge, the fact upon which he most strenuously and plausibly insisted was the absence of lay representation in the General Conferences of the church. JOHN WESLEY, whose genius for administration, in the opinion of Lord MACAULAY, was not inferior to that of RICHELIEU, had no sympathy with democracy, either in church or State, and he rendered it no homage in the organization of his followers into a society. If we mistake not, he wished his English disciples to remain under, or in connection with the hierarchy of the established church. At the 124th annual conference, held at Bristol in July, 1867, laymen for the first time were called on to offer prayer at the opening or closing of committees. Not only much controversy, but some secessions have been the outcome of clerical ascendancy in the Wesleyan societies in Great Britain. In this country, where Methodism was early organized as a church, there has, we believe, been more or less dissatisfaction from the beginning among the members, with the same ascendancy or aristocratic feature. This dissatisfaction, however, was certainly neither very great nor very general until quite lately. The advantages of the established form of government were manifest in its quiet and harmonious operation, and in the wonderful prosperity of the body. And when, some years ago, the advocates of lay representation succeeded in having the question voted upon, it was found that not only a majority of the ministers, but of the private members of the church, were hostile to any change in their system. Ten years ago the agitation in favor of change was renewed, and has been conducted with energy, though with a remarkable absence of the offensive features that usually distinguish such controversies. On last Saturday, by the vote of the East Maine Annual Conference, the contest was brought to a conclusion, in the triumph of the advocates of lay representation. To secure this result the vote of three-fourths of the ministers of the church was required. A Conference in Germany remains to be heard from, but the majority in this country assures the proposed change, even if the German Conference votes against it. The vote stands 4,906 ministers for and 1,634 against lay delegation.

EMBARRASSMENT IN ROME.

Uncertainty still prevails in Rome in regard to the attitude of the Council toward the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. A large majority of the members certainly continue to maintain the position in its favor, which they have held from the beginning. Of these the earnest spirits, following the lead of Father BECKX and his Holiness, are enthusiastic in their devotion to what seems to them the chief end of the assembly, and the palsea for the woes of the church and the world. On the other hand, there is a minority, numbering perhaps a hundred prelates, who, depressed still, as they have deprecated all along, the proposed proclamation as an act of supreme folly, certain to result in disaster by widening the breach between science and religion, and, probably, by producing a great schism in the church. Of these some deny that the dogma itself has any sanction in any of the authorities recognized by good Catholics, either in Scripture or in tradition, while in support of the antecedent improbability of the pretense, they confidently appeal to the entire history of the Papacy. The firm ground occupied by others of the minority is the allegation, easily made good, that there is no sufficient call or reason for defining the dogma and that the church would be going out of its way to make the proclamation. They prove that when other councils have defined important doctrines, the act was made unavoidable by the controversies and stormy divisions of the times. Thus, one Council solemnly affirmed the doctrine of the two natures and one person in Christ, in opposition to the heresy of NESTORIUS. Another Council declined the doctrine of the Trinity in unity, in opposition to the heresy of ARIUS. At present, it is claimed, there is no such controversy or heresy in the church on the subject of the Pope's character, as to demand a definition. The proclamation asked for by the majority would be a piece of gratuitous legislation. This objection has been powerfully put by Dr. J. H. NEWMAN, in his letter to Dr. ULLATHORNE. Dr. NEWMAN asks, "What have we done to be treated as the faithful were never treated before? When has a definition *de fide* been a luxury of devotion, and not a stern, painful necessity? Why should an aggressive, insolent faction be allowed to make the heart of the just sad, whom the LORD hath not made sorrowful?"

Between these extreme parties, it is said that there is a considerable body of ecclesiastics who, in all the discussions of the subject, have insisted upon its political and practical aspects as the foundation on which the action of the Council should be made to rest. In the first weeks of the session many of them were in favor of declaring the Pope infallible. They believed that a general reception of the doctrine throughout the church, the consequence of its formal proclamation by the Council, would prove a powerful agency in quieting the perturbations of unbelief among the faithful. As a missionary influence the same dogma seemed to them desirable. Even the old recognition of the infallibility of the Church had long exercised a potent attraction upon Protestant minds, agitated by the disputations of a vain philosophy, and had drawn not a few of them within the sacred fold, by the promise of perfect rest in the decisions of a visible organization divinely exempt from the possibility of error. And by embodifying such authoritative and unerring wisdom in a single man, still more satisfactory results were hoped for. We need hardly say that these pleasing views or anticipations have not been confirmed by the testimonies and expressions of opinion called forth by the proposition of the Council. In every part of enlightened Europe and America, voices have been raised in ridicule of the dogma, or in solemn protest against its enactment. And neither the satire nor the warnings have been confined to infidels or heretics—but the most powerful assaults upon it have been made by distinguished Roman Catholic prelates and devoted lay adherents of the church. These remonstrances could hardly fail to produce some effect in Rome. Late reports represent many of those politic members of the Council to whom we have referred as satisfied that it will be unwise to declare His Holiness infallible. Prelates who, two months ago, were prepared to vote with the majority, have joined the minority, others of them are seeking leave of absence from the Council that they may not vote at all, while the entire class of middlemen are said to be despondent in view of the probable evil practical consequences of the proposed measure. Then, the action and the threats of the statesmen of Catholic countries have added much to the embarrassment of the Infallibilists. As the consequence of these and other causes, observers near the Council are much less sure of the proclamation of the dogma than they were a short time ago, and begin to think that the act will be postponed for a while, even if it should not be abandoned altogether.

Now that the time for nominating candidates for office by the respective parties is at hand, the people are cautioned to be wide-awake as to whom they should confide in, and delegate to transact their business. The last and preceding Legislatures of this State were largely characterized by the grossest recklessness and corruption, and as the opportunity to prevent the recurrence of such a disgraceful calamity rests with the people, it is to be hoped that the examples afforded by the past will not be lost in the future. The necessity for reform is most urgent, and it is clearly the duty of all good citizens to attend to it in time, and to let professional politicians and office-mongers feel that they cannot with safety disregard the honest convictions of the people, who will, if necessary, unite to defeat obnoxious candidates, irrespective of political affiliations, whose records are not clear and honorable. Let, then, due care be exercised in the selection of delegates to the nominating conventions, and let those nominating conventions, when assembled, be equally careful in discriminating as to who should be chosen for the suffrages of the people.

THE friends of a total repeal of the income tax have but little to hope for in the present aspect of the case in Congress. It is, however, some consolation to know that a reduction of thirty-four millions is contemplated by the bill now before that body. The small increase in the exemptions from $1,000 to $1,500 on ordinary incomes is but a poor boon to the suffering masses who are least able to bear the oppression of this war measure. It is hoped, therefore, that in its passage through Congress, it may be so modified as to increase the amount to at least $2,000.

THE rapid increase of crime in Philadelphia within the past three months, as developed in murderous assaults, highway robberies and burglaries, has awakened the attention of citizens and become the subject of newspaper comment, and the recent severe sentences by the Judges of the criminal courts of that city and county, are made with a view to the suppression as well as punishment of crime there.

COAL OIL not only pervades the western waters, but the Delaware and Schuylkill are said to have strong tastes of petroleum, caused by the spring freshets, which carry off the refuse of the refineries on the upper Schuylkill. This has seriously interfered with the shad fisheries, and the breeding of this piscatorial luxury in the waters of the upper Delaware is now suggested as a remedy.

A LUSUS NATURÆ was recently born in Williamsburg, New York, being a child with a head shaped like a horse. The parents were very poor and finding it inconvenient to rear such a monster without expense beyond their means have it on exhibition in New York, depending on the charity of visitors to compensate them for this extraordinary sight.

ON the basis of the *Plebiscitum* the well known writer Edward Laboulaye has accepted the position of Minister of Public Instruction in M. Ollivier's reconstructed ministry. It is said the appointment will strengthen the administration of the Emperor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A queer annoyance occurred at a recent wedding in Litchfield, Conn. The parties and parson were ready, but no certificate could be obtained, all the officials who could give such a document being out of town. Postponement was out of the question; so after much running to and fro, a quorum of the Board of Selectmen was got together, a new assistant town clerk appointed, who issued a certificate, and the ceremony went on.

A sheaf of "petrified oats," four feet long and weighing eighty pounds, has been taken from the ground sixty feet below the surface, in Nevada county, California.

On the bill of fare at the late dinner of Palæontographic Society, of London, lamb-cutlets, spring chicken, and ducks and green peas, were styled *Arnoceph Herbei, Pulluli Lithotrophagroraicenses*, and *Anarticulæ Pisochumizenses*.

In the London *Queen*, the ladies' newspaper and court chronicle, for April 23, there appeared the following among the "Literary Notes and Queries":

"FOR WANTED.—Where can I find Thackeray's verses called 'Sheridan's Ride'—L. D."

A Bohemian ploughing out corn in Michigan, finding that his nigh ox stepped on his corn, replaced the ox by his wife, who knew enough to step over the hills of corn. Some of the time she carried the yoke in her arms or on her shoulder, most of the time she put her head through the bow like an ox, while the stout burly farmer held the plough.

A sick man in Michigan was found in the morning with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had once had a brother buried alive, and his wife explained that the last request of the dying man was that she should, immediately after his death, cut his throat to make sure of his decease. The neighbors accepted the story, and attempted to have her hanged.

The announcement of a death in a Massachusetts paper one day last week was followed with: "New York papers please copy. Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At the vote on the new Constitution of Illinois, the ballots are to consist of copies of the same, the voter cancelling with ink or pencil clauses of which he does not approve.

PERSONAL.

Ernest Renan was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the students of the University of Paris on his re-election to the Hebrew Professorship.

Mr. Daniel Lange, the English coadjutor of M. de Lesseps in the Suez Canal, is to be created a baronet.

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis is coming to this country to "inspect the American system of fish culture."

An exceedingly paternal man, living on Dennis Lake, Florida, aged eighty-seven, is the father of sixty children, the youngest of whom is nine months old.

Pio Nono has written an autograph letter to Madame de Montalembert in token of his sympathy for the loss of her husband.

A memorial in honor of the late Lord Brougham is to be set on foot in the shape of a central hall and free library.

Bishop Simpson notifies whom it may concern that the deaths of Bishops Thomson and Kingsley will so increase the labors of the survivors that he must for the present decline all invitations to dedicate churches or perform extra services.

A foundling was picked up in Chicago, the other morning, with this note, signed by a Spanish name: "Except this innocent offering it is of good family but very very poor, I am now a widow with three small children, the e dest bind my father in law is a merchant my grandfather a governor my own father a lawyer and I am now a chain seamstress and was woman ar d all by an ill fated marage a drunken husband and gambler I am of Spanish berth."

Senator J. C. Abbott has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the University of North Carolina for the ensuing commencement.

Olive Logan is lying ill at Canton, Ill., at the residence of James R. Magee, of the Canton *Register*.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Cole, of Charleston, Va., are looking forward eagerly to the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of their marriage, next week.

Some people might infer that the Boston Fourth of July Committee were a ragged set of fellows, from the fact that an order was passed that no portion of the $20,000 voted for the celebration be expended for hats, caps, bows, gloves, or other clothing for any member of the committee.

The present Senior class of Brown University, Providence, is the largest ever graduated—numbering fifty-three.

A curious suicide has taken place in Vienna. One of the professors of the *Athenæ de la Sprez*, having lost a manuscript of great value which belonged to the royal library, offered to replace it by one of greater value, which he had in his own collection. Professor Perta, director of the library, declined; and, moreover, refused his colleague access to several sections of the building. The latter had such a depressing effect upon the unfortunate professor that shortly afterwards he blew out his brains at Heidelburg.

Mr. Beecher began his public career in Indianapolis, which is to celebrate its semi-centennial on the 7th of June. He has been invited to be present on the occasion, but declines, and says: "If I could follow the suggestions of my feelings, I should certainly be present at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Indianapolis; but I am detained by imperative engagements, yet in spirit and enthusiasm I shall certainly be with you. The years which I spent in Indianapolis—almost the first of my public life—will always be memorable, and I must needs feel towards your city as I cannot towards other. Indianapolis has quite outgrown my knowledge. I think of it as it was from 1840 to 1850, and while I recognize the value and beauty of the changes which have taken place in later years, you will, I know, sympathize with me when I say that I am more interested in old Indianapolis than in the new."

A great polar expedition is being prepared in Sweden, under the direction of Prof. Nordenskjold, the celebrated scientific leader of the expedition of 1868. Parry's attempt to reach the pole by pushing on to the north of Spitzbergen, is to be repeated, and it is proposed to winter on one of the seven islands. The Professor is on his way to Greenland to purchase dogs for the sledges and procure some necessary information.

THE New York "Sorosis" had a meeting on Monday night last, and passed resolutions denouncing the assumption by a husband of "ownership" of a wife, as illustrated in the recent McFarland trial, as a shame to manhood, an insult to womanhood, and a deep disgrace upon civilization; sympathizing with Mrs. Richardson, commending the unfaltering devotion of Mrs. Calhoun-Runkie and Mrs. Sinclair to the wronged Mrs. Richardson; expressing admiration and esteem for the late Albert D. Richardson, who instead of offering insulting "protection" to a deeply-injured woman, offered her honorable marriage; and approving of the recent change in the marriage ceremons adopted by the Methodist Church, which substitutes for the word "obey" the words "you mutually agree." These ladies have made considerable headway in the avowal of their scheme for reforming the marriage relation between the two sexes, and no one can deny that, "right or wrong," they are certainly bold in the expression of their views, but they do not come up to the standard of Ellen Storge, of Dayton, Ohio, who proposes through the medum of the *Woman's Advocate*, that the marriage contract be limited to from one to three years, at the option of the contracting parties, that the idea of the divine nature of the marriage contract be discarded, and that the marriage contract embrace the contingency of issue, with full and unequivocal provision therefor, with reference to the possession and equal division of the property of the contracting parties and their issue. The boldness and apparent recklessness with which these ladies enunciate their startling doctrines may have some weight in determining the propriety of extending to them the right of suffrage.

THE garoting by the Spanish authorities, notwithstanding the intercession of our government, of the two brothers Aguera, companions of the unfortunate Golcouria, has excited more than ordinary sympathy in New York, where the young men, aged respectively 25 and 28 years of age were educated. These young patriots inherited an ancient family hatred of the Spanish rule in Cuba, and with another brother embarked in the Cuban cause from New York in November last. Gaspar de Aguera was soon promoted to the Generalship of San Miguel de Nenvitas at which place, in a battle with Valmaseda's forces, he was taken prisoner, and sent to one of the prisons of Spain, at a place called Ceuta. After three or four months confinement, he managed to escape from the prison, and found his way to Paris, where he immediately embarked for New York. On his arrival here, he reported to General Golcouria, whom he assisted in fitting up his last expedition, and was appointed on his staff when they sailed. This was the famous but ill-fated expedition which was delayed and virtually destroyed by the capture of its vessel by the English. The members of the expedition were landed in Nassau. During the whole contest Diego had been in active service as an officer of the Cuban army. The Aguera family is still represented in that army by Constantino the other brother, and seleven cousins of the same name. One cousin is now a prisoner in Spain, another has just escaped from there is now in New York. They are all young men of American education and their families reside in New York.

GEN. JORDAN has issued a letter in which he makes an appeal in behalf of the women and children of Cuba, whom he represents as absolutely without clothing, many refined women, brought up in affluence, being reduced to a single threadbare garment. This extreme destitution he attributes to their having had to leave suddenly their homes in the towns and cities, with little means of transportation. The greater part of such of them as they were able to carry in their flight, having been worn out after eighteen months of war, they have been unable to get others; for, meanwhile, all commercial intercourse with the exterior world is cut off by the call, while the Junta and other friends of Cuba have necessarily confined their efforts to the procurement of arms and munitions of war for the patriots.

RED CLOUD, the celebrated Sioux chieftain, is about to visit Washington. He is something of a hero on his native plains, and he goes to the capital to have a "big talk" with the President, whom he is pleased to regard as something of a warrior, perhaps equal to himself. A delegation of his warriors accompany him, and the military authorities west have been instructed to show them every civility *en route*.

ANOTHER case of kleptomania has been revealed in Elizabeth, New Jersey. A lady moving in the most fashionable circles was recently tried on eight different charges of shoplifting and found guilty of four of them, by a jury composed of the pastor and four of the elders of the Church of which she is a member.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

His Steadfast Loyalty—Letter from One of His Staff.

[From the Alta California.]

The letter of Fitzhugh Lee to the Richmond *Dispatch*, which appears in your columns today, is but a repetition of the oft-repeated slander upon General Thomas that was a favorite article during the war. After the close of the war, and Southern papers became accessible to the people of the whole country, these slanders cease'd, as General Thomas could too easily refute them; but now that the great man is dead, it is thought safe to renew them.

It is known to all who knew General Thomas, that one of his great characteristics was truthfulness, entire truthfulness, without reservation, and it is for the people of the United States to judge between what he said on this subject while living, and what the enemies of our country say, now that he is dead.

As a confidential staff officer, one of his Aids-de-camp, I had the privilege of having many conversations with General Thomas upon matters relating to the rebellion. The more important of these conversations I made note of at the time, with his knowledge and consent. Among them is one on the subject of Fitzhugh Lee's letter, which I here copy from my note book:

"A slander upon the General was often repeated in the Southern papers during and immediately subsequent to the rebellion, that he had given upon the authority of prominent rebel officers, and not denied by them, a letter to the effect that he was disappointed in not getting a high command in the rebel army he had sought service with, and that he had also deprecated in a conversation with him on this subject, the rebellion, which he said was an entire fabrication, not having an atom of foundation. In Sacramento county the crop is better than last year. In Yuba county it was never better. In Tehama county it is fifty per cent. better than usual. From Plumas and Mendocino counties similar favorable reports are received. In Monterey and San Luis Obispo prospects are less encouraging.

Most of the counties of Tennessee report good crops, many of them excellent, and very few unfavorable. Anderson, Campbell, Davidson, Dyer, Hawkins, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Monroe, Obion, Polk, Rhea, Smith, and Union counties report "above the average," or "a fine stand."

The crop generally looks well throughout Arkansas. A fair average is reported from most of the wheat growing counties.

In Texas the best lands, and those particularly adapted to wheat, are given up to cotton. Where sown, drought interfered to some extent with its growth. But in most of the counties where sown it is looking well.

More than forty counties of Kentucky report favorably, many of them promising more than an average crop.

West Virginia makes a poor show owing to late planting and dull weather. Fields only sown look well.

A majority of the counties of Ohio report both wheat and rye as unpromising in appearance, below an average, or not so good as last year. One cause of the inferior condition was late sowing. Very wet weather is also mentioned. While such complaint is made, the injury is generally of such a character as to be remedied by the favorable weather of April and May; and other reports indicate that April has brought much of recuperation in its genial warmth.

Michigan reports favorably.

Indiana reports below the average in a majority of the counties, though the injury, as in Ohio, are mainly such as are repairable by due proportions of rain and showers during the spring months. One correspondent writes from Warren county that "in the spring of 1861 the appearance was much unfavorable up to the first of May, and that year we had the best wheat crop that I have seen during a residence of over forty years in this neighborhood."

The reports from Oregon are few, but generally favorable.

In Montana the spring wheat is considered the more promising crop, though the winter variety at present looks well. It also looks well in Washington Territory. From Utah reports are not uniform, but generally favorable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

E. Edmundson & Son,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
DEP TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBREQUINS of Laces Fringes and Trimmings.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed, no taking out to clean feathers.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAB SPRING CUTTON BOLSTERS and PILLOWS CANTON FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHIRETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co
93 MARKET STREET,
THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the articles usually kept in Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware.
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases.
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware.
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware.
Gold and Silver American Watches.
Fine grades of Swiss Watches.
Fine Jewelry in all its branches.
Precious Stones.

Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.

Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skilful and experienced workmen.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST LINE
To the Southwest.
THE SOUTH PACIFIC
Railroad Company,

Is now opened to Springfield, 241 miles southwest from St. Louis, and the track is being rapidly pushed forward. Through Express Mail Train leaves the St. Louis for Springfield as follows, daily, Sundays excepted, Mail at 7 p. m., reaching Springfield at 4.05 p. m. Mixed at 4.05 p. m., reaching Springfield at 12.45 p. m. The Southwest State Company's finely equipped line of stages connects daily at Springfield for Butler, Carthage, Mt. Vernon, Sarcoxie, Baxter, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory.

Through tickets, via Rail and Stage, are for sale at the Company's Ticket Office, Seventh street, for all principal points in the Southwest. Through Bills from St. Louis to Fort Smith by this route about 54 hours.

Prompt dispatch given to all freight. For rates and information apply to the General Agent, Seventh and Carr streets, or to General Office, corner Walnut and Sixth streets.

W. H. PATRIARCHE,
Superintendent.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 87 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

YTHS Office, No. 167 First avenue.

Yardley's Imperial Windsor Soap.

Yardley's Brown Windsor Soap.
Yardley's Sunflower Oil Soap.
Yardley's Elder Flower Soap.

Low's, Benbow's and Collinson's
Elder Flower Soap.
Brown Windsor Soap.
Honey Soap.
Glycerine Soap.
Lubin's Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps.
Bazin's Barber Soap.
Motlet's Salad Oil, the finest in the market.
Leibig's Extract of Meat, for making Beef Tea, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
Open daily, from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. M'ENTIRE, Secretary and Treasurer.
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D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mwh2p

THE CELEBRATED
ZIMMERMAN WATCH,
THE WATCH OF THE AGE.

With all the modern improvements adjusted to heat and cold, reguulated and guaranteed in all particulars, and sold by the dozen.

M. WINTERHALTER, 213 Penn St.

Also, constantly on hand, the well known JAMES NARDIN, with and without the Stem Winding VACHERON and CONSTANTIN, and a fine assortment of the finest LADIES' WATCHES, JEWELRY of all kinds of the latest styles and patterns.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of Fine or Complicated Watches.

Garden, Plant and Flower
TRELLISES,
The Handsomest, Neatest and Cheapest Garden Ornament.
OVER 20 DESIGNS.
W. W. KNOX,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
137 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANTS, PLANTS.
CHOICE
Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.
A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

THE CROPS.

Official Reports from Eighteen Grain-Growing States and Three Territories—General Favorable Condition of the Crops.

In Illinois the soil is in a measure exhausted from incessant cropping; but on good land, where the seed was sown by the 20th of September, the crop looks about as well as in average years. A great breadth of land has been sown, and the prospects are that what is lost in the fertility of the soil will be made up in the number of acres under cultivation.

Very little winter wheat was sown in Wisconsin, but the reports concerning that little are favorable without exception—the early sown being particularly fine.

Minnesota is without any winter grain worth mentioning.

Iowa has scarcely a tenth of her wheat area occupied by the winter variety. Of this but little complaint has been made of winter-killing or low condition, and an average crop is anticipated.

In many of the counties of Missouri the crop is looking well. Some complaint of freezing is made. In Lewis, Vernon, Laney, Howard and Benton counties, these complaints are most numerous, and but a half or quarter crop is anticipated. But with advancing spring the crop generally looks more encouraging. Some reports of the ravages of the Hessian fly are received, but not sufficient materially to affect the crop.

The reports from Kansas are cheering in the extreme. Scarcely a complaint is heard from any county. A very great breadth of winter wheat was sown, and an immense crop is now promised.

Nebraska sows but very little winter grain; but the crop, wherever seen, is in excellent condition.

California promises another excellent crop. A comparatively dry winter was feared, but a sufficient rain-fall to secure a good crop was experienced. In Sacramento county the crop is better than last year. In Yuba county it was never better. In Tehama county it is fifty per cent. better than usual. From Plumas and Mendocino counties similar favorable reports are received. In Monterey and San Luis Obispo prospects are less encouraging.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POTATO DIGGERS

We notice in the papers of the 13th the issue of two patents on Potato Diggers, one by John Hall, Jr., and Owen Flannigan, and one by John Hall, Jr. These long desired implements have been found to have met the hearty approval of all practical Farmers, who have seen them operate. The invention is one worthy of attention, and is destined to excel all others in digging Potatoes. Its cheapness places it within the reach of every Farmer, and for simplicity and durability cannot be excelled. Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers can see them at

JOHN HALL & CO.'S,
No. 121 Liberty street.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The Standard reputation attained by this unrivalled and infallible YEAST POWDER during twelve years past, is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.

The quantity required for use is from one-fourth to one half less than other Baking Powders.

Sold by Grocers throughout the United States.

DOOLEY & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Proprietors, 69 NEW YORK.
New York. YTHS

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of
Old Monongahela Rye Whisky.
Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866. Address

HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Compound, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS to the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

JOHN BIRCH,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
No. 633 PENN STREET,
And at Mr. F. Ardary's Stable, No. 519 LIBERTY STREET. YTHS

PIG IRON.
1,000 Tons Neutral Close on.
On consignment, for sale at a barge from the Furnace.
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CORNICES,
Lace Drapery and Door Lace,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

1870. 1870.

Specialties.

SILK SACQUES,
New Styles, Paris Make.

Real Llama Lace,
CIRCULARS,
POINTS,
PALETOTS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
All the Newest Styles and Patterns.

FRENCH HABIT CLOTHS
BLUE AND GREEN,
FOR SUITS AND RIDING HABITS.

New Summer Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND AT LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SILKS,
EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW FABRICS
IN
Dress Goods.
FULL L

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1870.

It is the custom in London to quote United States bonds, "ex-interest," two weeks in advance of the maturity of the interest. Deducting the accrued interest (2½ per cent.) on the 1862s from the quotation on April first, it shows that the 1862 bonds have declined nearly one per cent. in the six weeks, because three-fourths of one per cent interest has accrued since April first, without any increase of the price of the bond. The quotations for 10-40s have declined 1½ per cent., besides five-eighths of one per cent. of interest accrued since April first, which makes the decline about two per cent. The quotations for 1867s are 1 per cent. higher than on April 1, which is pretty accurately for the three-fourths of 1 per cent. of interest accrued during the last six months. The decline of nearly 2 per cent. in our 10-40 5 per cents, bonds during the six weeks, while the 4 and 4½ per cent. funding schemes have been agitated, does not look very corroborative of Mr. Parkesbanker-Bowles' assumption that he could sell twelve hundred millions of United States 4 per cent. bonds in Paris. There are so many other bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the 10-40s that it must be apparent to European as well as American bondholders that the Government is not likely to avail itself of the ten-year option on the 10-40s, and will be content with paying them at maturity. These bonds are specifically payable in gold, and have nearly all the commendable features that are proposed for the new bonds in the funding schemes. The slight decline in the price of the 5-20s of 1862 is probably due to some extent to the fact that the five-year option is fast maturing, they are likely to be the first of the 5-20s of limited time which Congress might be passed. The strength of the 1867s is also probably due to the five-year option on them not maturing for four years yet, at which time Government has no right to redeem them, except at par in gold.

—There were a few light offerings of local stocks to-day, but prices are much above the views of purchasers. Considerable Dalzell Oil Company stock is seeking a market under the impression that the late strike to which we alluded this morning, will greatly increase the daily production to the Company. We are informed that the Company only gets a quarter of the yield of this new well—it being in a lease which expires next year. We are not materially advanced the prices of the stock yet. There were some small lots sold in Philadelphia yesterday at 62½ a share. It is offered at a dollar in this market, but no purchasers.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¼	117	117¼
U. S. Bonds '82	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day: Gold, 114¾; '81 bonds, 117¾; 62's, 112⅝; old '65's, 113⅛; 10-40's, 108⅞; 5-20, January and July, '65, 114¾; do January and July, '67, 114¾; do January and July, '68, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 92⅝; Currency Pacifics, 112½.

The following table, made from telegraphic dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 18, 1870.	10 A M	30 A M	12 20 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	102⅜
New Jersey Central	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
Erie		24½	24½	24½	24½
Harlem		140½	140½	140½	140½
Reading	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Michigan Central		118	118	118	118
Michigan Southern	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Illinois Central		142¾		142¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		96½		96½	
Chicago and Northwestern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do preferred	92½	92½		92½	92½
Rock Island	121	120¾	120¼	120¾	121¼
St. Paul	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
St. Paul preferred	81¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81
Toledo and Wabash		73		73	
Toledo and Wabash pref		73		73	
Fort Wayne	103	103		103	
Chicago and Alton	118¾	118¾		118¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	39	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Pacific Mail		39		39	
Adams Express		66		66	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		15		15	
American M. U. Express		45½		45½	
United States Express		49½		49½	
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102	102½	½	
N. J. Central	109⅝	109⅞	¼	
Erie	24½	24½		⅛
Harlem	146	145¾		¼
Reading	104¾	104¾	¼	
Mich. Central	124	124		
Mich. Southern	99¼	98¾		½
Illinois Central	146¾	146¾		¼
Clev. and Pitts	107½	107½		
Chicago and North	81¾	81¾	¼	
Do. preferred	90½	90½		
Rock Island	121¾	121¾	¼	
St. Paul	86	86	¼	
Do. preferred	81¾	81		¾
Tol. and Wabash	56	56	¼	
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾		
Chicago and Alton	115½	115½		
Ohio and Miss	38⅝	38⅝	¼	
Western U. Tel	33	33¼	¼	
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾		
Adams Express	66	66		
Wells, Fargo & Co	15	15		
American M. U. Rx	42	41¾		¼
U. S. Express	44¾	45½	¾	

—The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad during the first week in May were,

1870. $49,711 23 | 1869. $41,397 91 | Increase. $3,313 32

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1870.

BUSINESS—We can report a fair trade demand for the leading articles, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. Trade always slackens during the heated term. Produce—we have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales were regular; the receipts keep pace with the wants of the local trade. Bacon and provisions—we are reported a firm market with unusual activity for the season; the stock on hand is not large and will soon need assistance; dealers have been on the look-out for some time to see where they could procure an additional supply. Flour—firmness was the ruling feature of the market. The week's receipts were the largest received for several time, exceeding last week 2,497 bbls. The mills and stores report the receipt of numerous orders from the East. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	6,420	8,917
Apples, bbls	267	273
Cheese, lbs	172	2,878
Corn, sacks	2,530	2,572
Wheat, sacks	5,988	6,768
Barley, sacks	1,789	1,538
Rye, sacks	1,072	2,009
Oats, sacks	3,515	5,441
Butter, pkgs	229	191

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts fell off to 35 bbls. The demand was confined to limited assortments; sales ranged from $4@4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with unchanged prices, although prices can be advanced in the East; we note sales: Soda ash, common 4c; refined 4¼c; potash 7¼@7½c per pearls 9@ 9¼c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; prices nominal at 50@60c ₱ gal.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy $5 50; No. 1 at $4 00; No. 2 at $3 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—The demand was unimportant; the limited parcels for home purposes; prices nominal at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of animation. The supply was fully up with the demand. Apples range from 6@7c. Peaches —quarters 6@7c; halves 8@9c; blackberries 12@ 13c; pitted cherries 26@28c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers, at the following figures: Western Reserve, new, 12@13c ₱ lb; Limburger, Goshen, 15½@16c; New York Goshen, 16½@17c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market exhibited but little change; we note sales standard brands at 24@25c ₱ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 12@13c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Dullness and inactivity were the ruling features of the market. The warm weather has operated as a check on trade generally, and butter in particular. Sales of fresh roll were reported at 20@22c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market exhibited more firmness. Prices are looking up. We note sales at 15@ 16c ₱ dozen, with a upward tendency.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 85@90c; sales prime peach blows from store at 95@100c ₱ bushel.

FEED—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale prices for round lots: Bran $4 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 70; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—The market was firm with improved demand and sales at 8c@8 25 ₱ bbl.

LIME—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand; sales of eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Sales of Pioneer Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The market continues bare. Small sales were reported at $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description; sales at 95c @$1 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—We can report a fair demand with sales of live chickens by the coop at 90@95c ₱ pair.

COURTAGE—Sales of pails $2 25; Tubs—for $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

SEED—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous. Dealers report sales by the car load at $1 45@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

HAY—Prices dull with a declining tendency; sales from wagon, at the Allegheny scales, at $11, 16@18 ₱ ton. Baled hay sold at $12@18.

PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 ₱ bushel.

BEESWAX—The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at 30@35c.

PROVISIONS—Market firm. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices weak at 8@8c for prime Tennessee.

WHISKY—The market was steady without any change in prices; high wines are quoted at $1 06@1 07 ½ gallon; common rectified $1 02; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 75 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 58@59c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

GROCERIES—The market was active for the season. Dealers report a heavy business being transacted with country merchants. The stock on hand is a large and well selected one. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEES—Market more settled. Rio ordinary 18½c; fair, to good at 20@20c; prime 22@ 22½c; choice 22½@23c; strictly choice 23c; Java 27c; roasting coffees—loose, 24c; papers, 25c.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾c; A coffee, 12¾@13c; B do 12¾c; extra C, 12c; Bards 13¾c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11½c; choice 12c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Lovering's 65c; Havemyer & Elder's drips 90c; white honey drips 75c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber 55c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@90c. MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In number only demanded. Young Hyson 90c, $1 00 and 60; Gunpowder $1 and 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11¼c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good trade demand. Holders are firm in their views, and not disposed to make concessions, in order to effect sales. Quotations are: Sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20@21½c; plain 19½c; shoulders, plain, 13½@ 14c; sugar cured, do, 14¾@15c; sides, ribbed, 17c; clear, do, 18c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20½@22c.

MESS PORK—$30 00@30 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 lb cases 19½@19¾c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 95c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in timothy or clover seed. Flaxseed is held at $1 45@1 50 ₱ bush.

VEGETABLES—The markets seems an inactive one; the receipts are so light that a purchaser has a hard time to find a green onion at $1 per doz. The market is almost bare of radishes, lettuce, &c.

FLOUR—The firmness we have noted for some time continues. Dealers report a good business transacted for most descriptions. The receipts since our last were 1,960 barrels. The current rates were as follows from store: Choice winter wheat in bbls $6 50@7 00; in sacks nearly same; low in bbls, $6 in bbls, and $5 75 sacks; white spring flour $5 25 in bbls, and $5 in sacks; Sippo Valley $6 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Miami $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Old Down $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Star Light $5 85; Spotless $5 75; Lilly white $5 50, and 25@30c off in sacks; Spring Valley $5 50 in bbls, and $5 25 in sacks; Wayne City $5; Gem of the West $5 75; Andrews's choice $6 25 ₱ bbl, and 25c off in sacks. Rye—$4 in bbls and $3 75 in sacks. Yet, the extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 50; in sacks $5 25; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Seasons, spring brand, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brand, $6 70; in sacks $6 45; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—We can report a steady trade demand for most descriptions. The flour trade, have undergone but little alteration. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 9,000 sacks; rye 250 sacks; barley 150 sacks; wheat 3,477 sacks; corn 697 sacks. Wheat has been steady, prices being governed by the quality. We can report sales of 1,200 bush of choice red winter at $1 25@1 21 ₱ bush; white $1 25@1 30 ₱ bush. Oats—the demand was less active, prices however, are unchanged. Sales were made on wharf and from track at 58@62c; from store at the usual advance. Corn—market is very dull; prices of bush car at 87c; shelled was offered at 92@93c, without finding buyers. The ruling prices for sales of 300 bush at 86@87½ ₱ bush. Barley dull, with more sellers than buyers, the season for activity being over; prime spring nominal at 80c ₱ bush; fall 85c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1870.

Opening Markets—Cattle.

The run of cattle since Monday last was light, but very few cattle being on the market for sale, and these sold readily at prices fully up with, if not a fraction higher, than last week's quotations. Only about twenty-five car loads have been sold up till noon to-day. Good cattle are scarce, and do not appear to arrive very heavy, and we may look for prices of cattle until the grass stock are on the market. Some few cars of stock cattle arrived on the market this week, and sold out quickly at prices from $5 75@6 15. The season being unusually good for these kinds of cattle, the demand for stock cattle, and this class of cattle is scarce and good qualities difficult to obtain. They command high figures in the West as in this market. The prospect of a fair supply during the balance of the week, it is thought, is very slim.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling prices since Monday: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $8@8 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 75@8 12½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25@7 75; bulls, stags and cows, $60 00 to 1,500, $5 50@6 80; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 75@6 75.

Below will be found the sales and prices:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	Grunewald	21	$1,450
Holmes, L. & G.	J. J. Taylor	24	1,600
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	19	1,300
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	Shuster	8	9,100
Hedges & T.	Wm. Kelly	90	102,770

Sheep.

The supply of sheep since the closing of our last report has been heavy up till noon to-day, and the prices have taken a sudden decline of from 50c to 75c ₱ hundred pounds. Arrivals are still arriving in large numbers, the prospect is that the decline will be greater. The number weighed this week by Mr. Howland, of the Weighmaster's office, is 15,649 head.

Hogs.

The following are the ruling prices of sheep up to date: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@6; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5@5 50; decent to fair, 70 to 80 lbs, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4@4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25@1 75.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	200	29,600	6 19
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	247	21,160	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	256	28,070	6 10
Holmes, L. & G.	Taylor & Pearce	224	16,810	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	256	28,070	6 10
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	256	28,070	6 10
Holmes, L. & G.	Taylor & Pearce	214	17,740	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	R. Mayne	111	9,990	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	R. Mayne	80	4,280	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Auil & M	100	15,700	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Auil & M	122	9,380	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	R. Mayne	271	21,680	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	R. Mayne	187	15,829	5 40
Holmes, L. & G.	R. Mayne	291	23,280	5 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Stayer	183	13,779	5 10
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Hill	183	13,779	5 10
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	J. J. Taylor	100	8,430	$5 75
Hedges & T.	H. Mayne	209	19,250	5 00
Hedges & T.	J. Latta	398	34,550	5 25
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	Auil & Myers	510	42,840	$6 10
Hazlewood & B.	Wm Hill	114	8,950	5 85
Hazlewood & B.	Wm Hill	224	19,040	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	Pidcock & R.	222	17,760	5 85
Hazlewood & B.	John Taylor	114	9,690	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	J. G. Lloyd	220	16,920	5 12
Hazlewood & B.	H. Davis	197	9,160	6 15
Hazlewood & B.	John Taylor	197	9,310	6 15
Hazlewood & B.	H Dedrich	112	8,960	4 90
Hazlewood & B.	R. Mayne	96	7,110	5 40

Hogs.

The run of hogs since Monday was a fair one, and prices ruled about the same as last week. The demand was about equal to the supply, and as a consequence the market remained steady. The weather is becoming too warm and hogs do not arrive so freely as in cold weather, nor are so many wanted. The number of hogs weighed since Monday by Mr. J. G. Imhoff, the weighmaster, was 3,445 head.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling rates: Extra, Philadelphia, ₱ 100@lb, grain fed prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $9 2@9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $9 12@9 25; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs, $8 50@8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 lbs, $7@8.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co	92	22,840	10
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B	99	22,010	9 90
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	84	18,270	9¼
Holmes, L. & G.	E Smith	84	18,910	9¼
Holmes, L. & G.	W Heft	84	18,910	9¼
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co	101	22,820	9 90
Holmes, L. & G.	W Wilhelm	121	21,780	9¼
Holmes, L. & G.	W Wilhelm	117	21,370	9¼
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co	97	21,850	9 90
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & Co	4	1,460	9
Holmes, L. & G.	Voetter & B	35	7,530	9½
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & Co	32	15,160	9¼
Holmes, L. & G.	W Hedges	49	11,949	9 35
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	Imhoff & Co	91	22,640	$10 00
Hedges & T.	W Wilhelm	82	11,960	9 25
Hedges & T.	Taylor & Co	82	11,960	9 25
Hedges & T.	A Watson	56	10,510	9 35
Hedges & T.	Taylor Mooney & Co	108	21,180	9 00
Hedges & T.	C M Keys	196	22,820	9 12
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Orr & W.	Ed Smith	107	22,150	$9 40
Orr & W.	A Watson	98	19,260	9 35
Orr & W.	A Wilhelm	108	21,600	9 25
Orr & W.	A Watson	82	11,290	9 30

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 19, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was devoid of animation; dealers generally were apart in their views; buyers were waiting for concessions, while sellers were not inclined to give way—the result was a dull market and a limited number of transactions.

CRUDE.

The market opened dull, and failed to gain strength during the day. The markets were: Spot 12@12¼c; May, S. O., 12@12¼c; June 12c; all year, S. O., 11¾c; B. O., all year, 14½c. Sales 1,000 bbls, S. O., May, 12½c; sales 2,000 bbls, S. O., all year, at 11¾c; sales 1,000 bbls S. O. July at 12c.

REFINED.

The market was dull. Prices were weak and tending downward. Dealers failed to agree on terms, hence there was nothing done worthy of special notice. Sales 1,000 bbls May at 26¾c. Quotations were: Spot or May 26¾c; June 26c; last five months 25c; B. O., all year, 25¾@26c. Antwerp dispatches quoted refined oil at 53½ francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 18.—The *Herald* says: The market continues inactive and prices are a shade easier in several localities. There appears to be but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, while, on the other hand, there is but little offered save at a price above the views of buyers. The quotations from outside markets have shown a steady decline for the past week, which have resulted in a similar feeling and weakness on the creek. Upon lower creek the best bids reported are $4 25, but the majority of buyers were offering $4 30 with sellers asking from $4 35 to $4 40 for the limited amounts exposed for sale. Upon the upper creek $4 30 was bid up to 12 M., after which buyers offered but $4 25, which was the best price bid at the close, with sellers at $4 30. The markets outside continue dull and depressed.

SALES.	
1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 30
500 bbls upper creek	4 30
500 bbls upper creek	4 35
500 bbls upper creek	4 35
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 35
500 bbls lower creek	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 35
500 bbls Rouseville	4 35
500 bbls Rouseville	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 40

NEW YORK, May 18, closing 17th.—Petroleum—Crude oil—bulk is quiet at 15½c with sales of 2,000 bbls on private terms. In refined there is considerable business for delivery here at about steady prices; sales are 4,000 bbls refined standard white for spot delivery at 27½c; 2,300 bbls at 27¾c; sales 1,500 for June, July and August at 27¾c; 9,000 bbls do for June July and August at 27¾c; 1,000 bbls for first half of June at 27½c; 2,000 bbls for June and July at 27½c; separately, 500 bbls for August at 27½c; 2,000 bbls for August and September at 28c and 1,500 bbls buyer's option all year at 28½c; for Philadelphia delivery there is a dull market at about former prices.

ROUSEVILLE, May 18.—Market lower: offering at 24½c; asking $4 35.

OIL CITY, May 18.—Market weak at $4 45 on lower creek; $4 30@4 35 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Market quiet; P L S to W 26@27c; S W 27c. Crude 15½@15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Market inactive and prices easier; lower creek $4 30@4 35; upper $4 25@4 30.

NEW YORK, May 18, 12 M.—Market quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 18.—Very dull; no sales.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, May 18, 12:00 M.—Market very quiet; offers to sell at $4 60 here; not many buyers here.

TIDIOUTE, PA., May 18.—Market very dull; offering at $4 40.

TITUSVILLE, May 18, 12:15 P. M.—Market very weak and declining; small sales at $4 25@4 27½ for lower creek.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Spot 27c; May 27c; June 27½c; July 27½c; August 27¾c; crude 15¼c; nothing doing; weak.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Market active; sales 15,000 bbls; crude 15c; refined, spot and May, 27c; July 27½c; August 27¾c. June, July and August 27¾c.

TITUSVILLE, May 18.—Market dull at $4 30@ 4 35; few sales at $4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 5:30 P. M.—Spot 27c; May 27⅛c bid, 27c asked; June 27c bid, 27¼c asked; July 27½c; August 27¾@28c; crude 14½@ 15c; refined market dull and declining; offering. Sales 500 bbls May at 26½c; 4,000 bbls at 27c.

NEW YORK, May 18, 5 P. M.—Crude 15c and quiet. Refined closed quiet at 27c for spot and May; sales about 6,000 bbls May and June, 27¼c for futures.

NEW YORK, May 18, 5 P. M.—Antwerp flat at 53 francs.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

J Rinkle, 50 bbls crude to D City & co; ——, 1 do do to J B Reed.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 1,288 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Refining Co, 364 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Monthmeller, K & Co, 400 bbls refined to Waring, Hing & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 163 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L, S & Co, 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fitler, Marvin & Co 187 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKee, 50 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Refining and Storing Co, 93 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....2,791 bbls

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Bryan & Caughey, m	10	Lewis, Bailey & D, o
Nimick & Co, m	2	Lewis & Collord, m
Total	19	

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, metal	4	Bryan & Caughey, m	3
J Reaney, m	7	Hallman & H, m	2
R Wyatt, m	1		
Total	17		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, o	2	Nimick & Co, m	3
Dilworth, P & Co, ore	2	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Shoenberger, B & Co, m	2	Lewis, H. D & co, o	4
Coleman, Rahm & Co, o	2	Lewis, H. D & co, o	4
Loyd & Bush, m	1	Zug & Co, metal	1
Everson & Preston, m	1		
Total	26		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, metal	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1
Total	2		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1870.

EXCHANGE—½ off buying, and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet; opening dull at 93¾@93¾c for No 2; unchanged; closing this afternoon.

CORN—A shade easier and quiet, closing at 84½@ 85c.

OATS—Unsettled and irregular; closing at 56c.

RYE—Quiet at 79c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at 90@95c.

HOGWINES—Dull at $1 06.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork closed at $23. Lard 10@10½c. Dry salted shoulders 12@12½c; Cattle—Selling lower. The top reached $6 for better to extra prime shipping steers.

HOGS—Quiet; 20@25c lower, at $8 60@9 15 for fair to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,700 bales at 32c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 7,500 bbls; firm; 50@10c lower; sales 6,300 bbls at $4 70@5 90 for superfine State and western, $5 90@6 40 for common $6 30@5 80 for good to choice do; $5 90@6 10 for white western extra; $6 15@6 40 for common to fair extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady; sales 400 bbls at $4 50@5 25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales 70,000 bush; 48,000 bush spring. Receipts of wheat 32,000 bush; wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 70,000 bush; at $1 19@1 21 for No 3 spring. $1 19@1 22 for No 2. closing heavy at $1 19@1 22 for the latter for year; $1 26@1 30 for winter red and amber western, Rye dull and unchanged. Barley more active, than last week's quotations. Only about twenty-five car loads have been sold up till noon to-day. Good cattle are scarce, and do not appear to arrive very heavy, and we may look for prices of cattle until the grass stock are on the market. Some few cars of stock cattle arrived on the market this week, and sold out quickly at prices from $5 75@6 15. The season being unusually good for these kinds of cattle, the demand for stock cattle, and this class of cattle is scarce and good qualities difficult to obtain. They command high figures in the West as in this market. The prospect of a fair supply during the balance of the week, it is thought, is very slim.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling prices since Monday: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $8@8 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 75@8 12½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25@7 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $5 50@6 80; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 75@6 75.

Below will be found the sales and prices:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Price.
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Sheep.

The supply of sheep since the closing of our last report has been heavy up till noon to-day, and the prices have taken a sudden decline of from 50c to 75c ₱ hundred pounds. Arrivals are still arriving in large numbers, the prospect is that the decline will be greater. The number weighed this week by Mr. Howland, of the Weighmaster's office, is 15,649 head.

Hogs.

The following are the ruling prices of sheep up to date: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@6; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5@5 50; decent to fair, 70 to 80 lbs, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4@4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 25@1 75.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	200	29,600	6 19
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	247	21,160	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock & R.	256	28,070	6

[Continued from First Page.]

Presbytery named by Miss Hawkes, to remain there for a certain length of time. She has designated Dr. Pressly as the person who is to take charge of this correspondence. We are now ready to place these letters under seal.

The Moderator—I suppose that the officers of the Presbytery should take this correspondence into their hands, and place them under seal.

Mr. Sturgeon—Here are the letters in numbers, and if the defense are not satisfied that they are there, they can be counted.

Moderator—(to the counsel for the defense). Are you willing to take the word of the prosecution that the letters are all here, or do you wish to have them counted by the officers of the Presbytery.

Mr. Dean—We are perfectly willing to rely upon the word of the prosecution.

Mr. Sturgeon—I would not say that all the letters are here. I left home in a hurry and had not time to count them. Mr. Miller told me they were all here, and I have reason to believe they are. I am willing, however, it is done, and would make a motion to that effect, that a committee be appointed to take charge of the letters and hand them to Dr. Pressly. The motion was not seconded.

A "DELICATE" MATTER.

Dr. McLean—This is the only delicate matter there is in the whole thing. I suppose there is no member in the court, and no person who has listened to all that has been said, but feels the necessity of putting these letters in the hands of a man who will be faithful to his trust. In this life there are great many ups and downs. Dr. Pressly may not live six months, nor six hours, perhaps, and hence I think these letters should be sealed in the presence of the Presbytery, and Major Miller. If Dr. Pressly should die when these letters are still in his possession, as far as I can see they would fall into the hand of his executors.

There is no provision made for a contingency of this kind, they should be sealed here, and now.

Dr. Pressly—There has been no action taken in this matter.

Mr. Timmons—It is discretionary with Miss Hawkes who shall preserve the letters, and she has named Dr. Pressly.

DR. PRESSLY WILLING TO DIVIDE.

I think it a great compliment the young lady has bestowed upon me in selecting me to take charge of this important correspondence. I shall endeavor to discharge the trust faithfully. At the same time, however, if the Court should see proper, I would be perfectly willing to have some other person united with me, so that the letters may be surely kept in safety. [Laughter.]

SEALING WAX AND TAPE.

Mr. Timmons—In order that we may close this conversation, I would suggest that there be a committee appointed to count and seal and hand over, right here, all the letters to the person designated by the young lady. I would suggest that the officers of the Presbytery assume that responsibility, and that they satisfy every person present.

The Moderator—What is the understanding of the Presbytery. There has been no motion made.

Dr. McLean—It is not necessary to make a motion. The case as it stands is satisfactory to us. We have no reason to complain. It is unnecessary that the officers count the letters and place them under seal.

Rev. R. Kerr—It seems to me it would be satisfactory to all hands, if this matter would be attended to just here; let the janitor purchase some sealing wax, and let the officers seal the letters now.

Rev. Witherspoon—I would rather attend to this matter in open court. It will not take us very long, and then there will be no suspicion.

MR. DEAN TAKES A "SPELL."

Mr. Dean—As a member of this Presbytery, I have a right to say something.

The Moderator—There is no motion before the court.

Mr. Dean—I was just going to say that there is no necessity to be so very particular about these letters, because I don't like most of them are copied.

NO INSINUATIONS.

Mr. Sturgeon—I don't like such insinuations at this stage of the proceedings. I think they are unfair. I had an intimation of this, and on this account made inquiries last evening, and I found that they were without foundation.

Mr. Collins—I hope that we will not go into any discussion on these letters.

A COUNT MADE.

The Moderator—I think it best that the officers of Presbytery should count the letters, and I will suggest that a motion be made to that effect.

A member then moved that the officers of the court, in open court, count these letters and read them, and hand them over to the person designated by the young lady. The motion was carried.

SUBMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

Mr. Sturgeon—Now, as the prosecutors of this case, we submit it to the discretion of the Court.

Dr. McLean—The understanding in all cases of this character is, that the jury retire, unless the Court has some special charge to give. The difference compared with other courts is this: We are both court and jury, and unless the Court has some special charge to give to the jury, the jury will retire as they do in the civil court, and make up a verdict.

The Moderator—The case is now submitted.

OPPOSITION TO SECRET DELIBERATION.

Dr. Pressly—I don't feel that I am prepared to take such a course. There is a great difference between the manner in which business is transacted in a civil court, and in an ecclesiastical court. We have rules laid down in our Book of Discipline to guide us in cases of this kind. I am not acquainted with anything in our Book of Discipline that would recommend the course now proposed to be pursued. Moreover, I do not feel that it is productive of any good, but tends to excite curiosity, and will give rise to an infinite number of inquiries. The community will find out what has been said and done, and a great deal more; and the case is likely to be worse if you enter into secret session. Moreover, as a Church, we are decidedly opposed to secret societies. My conviction then is, that we had better go on and complete the business in the light of the sun.

REASONS FOR A SECRET MEETING.

Mr. Sturgeon—I would ask Presbytery to bear with me a moment. I think Dr. Pressly's remarks are calculated to place us in a position we do not wish to maintain. We are merely speaking of the jury retiring as is usual in a similar case. I object to secrecy; the idea of secrecy. I do not want the impression to be left in the mind of any person, that there is to be any secrecy in the jury room. There is no secrecy in the jury room. There is no secrecy that ought to be kept; church secrets that ought to be kept. Every intelligent man is able to distinguish between the sitting of a jury and a secret society. Now, I think that our Book of Discipline justifies us in closing our doors. If you deliberate here, you must deliberate in a formal way. In private society we compare views informally. This is the point gained.

THE RULE.

The Moderator here read the rule, after which he stated that the rule did not define whether Presbytery should absolutely sit alone or not.

THE PUBLIC HAVE NO SAY-SO.

Mr. Sturgeon—I think we have given enough to the public. We have given them all the testimony in connection with this case. We propose to give to the public the decisions at which the court may arrive, but I do not like to give them, nor let them hear all that may be said at this time. We wish to deliberate in relation to this matter, and I trust will arrive at a righteous decision, and give that decision to the public; but we do not wish them to hear our deliberations.

A motion was then made and carried, that Presbytery sit with closed doors during the pleading of the plaintiff.

The Secret Session.

The parties concerned, and the spectators, having retired, the Presbytery closed its doors, and entered upon the work of coming to a judgment. After remaining in session for an hour, without coming to any conclusion, the Presbytery adjourned until half-past one o'clock, at which time they reassembled, and remained in session until nearly five o'clock. It is not necessary to state that there was a very earnest and protracted discussion—first, as to whether Dr. Clark was guilty of an unwarranted violation of his solemn engagement; and, secondly, whether the first point having been decided in the affirmative,) what punishment should be inflicted upon him—whether he should be suspended from the office of the ministry, or rebuked for his offense. The time which elapsed previous to arriving at the judgment indicates that there was considerable diversity of opinion on the subject—but as Presbytery saw fit to keep this part of their proceedings private, we have no disposition to inquire into it.

A MOTION TO SUSPEND DR. CLARK.

Since writing the above paragraph, we have been handed the following preamble and resolution, which was offered at the secret session, but not seconded:

WHEREAS, It appears from explicit and satisfactory testimony that Rev. Elisha B. Clark, D.D., and Miss Lillie Hawkes there was, after a long continued and earnest correspondence, a mutual promise of marriage, and that on his part there is a refusal to redeem his promise, though no just cause for such part is alleged as the ground of this refusal; and

WHEREAS, This violation of a solemn promise is aggravated by the consideration that the injured lady has been from her youth up, a member of his pastoral charge; and

WHEREAS, This refusal to discharge a solemn obligation has done much injury to the cause of religion and has given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme; therefore,

Resolved, That Rev. E. B. Clark be suspended from the exercise of the sacred office, and from the communion of the church.

THE DOORS OPENED—A PAINFUL SCENE.

At five o'clock the doors were opened, and the few persons who lingered about the vestibule were admitted. The scene which presented itself was a painful one. Dr. Clark, who had previously been called to the stand by his counsel, was sitting by his counsel at the table, with a handkerchief covering his face. All the members of the Presbytery were sad and downcast, and many of them were weeping. The verdict was announced, as follows:

THE FINDING.

Resolved, That both from the full admission of the defendant and all the evidence, the charge has been proved.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the reasons assigned by Dr. Clark be not satisfactory.

Resolved, That Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., be brought before the bar of this court, and solemnly *rebuked* for his sin in this matter.

The Rebuke.

Dr. Clark was then openly rebuked by the Moderator, Rev. A. G. Wallace, in the most solemn, impressive and feeling manner. He stated that it became his painful duty to carry out the judgment of the court, and in doing so he did not deem it necessary to refer to the facts and circumstances developed on the trial, nor need he say that there was no spirit of resentment or bitterness entertained towards his erring brother by any member of the Court. He then rebuked Dr. Clark for the sin which he had committed—a sin which had "given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme;" a sin which had brought scandal upon the church and reproach upon the cause of religion. This offense was the more aggravated, that Dr. Clark was not only a professor of religion, but a minister of the Lord Jesus. He was then earnestly admonished to guard well his conduct in the future, that he might not again bring reproach upon the cause of Christ.

DR. CLARK

Received to feel deeply and keenly his humiliation, and while the rebuke was being administered, he sat with his face buried in his hands and his eyes suffused with tears. His demeanor was that of a man who was grief-stricken, and submissive to the rigorous application of the discipline of his church. He was not bold and defiant, neither was he passive; but seemed to feel that his punishment was in some measure merited. We believe that we are entirely correct in stating that Dr. Clark had the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the Presbytery, and that there was not one of those who joined in condemnation of his conduct, who was not willing to extend to him a brother's hand and a brother's good will.

THE END.

A motion was made that the next meeting of the Presbytery be held at Tarentum, which was agreed to, and Presbytery adjourned.

REMARKS.

We may state that the trial was conducted with marked ability and fairness throughout—the counsel on both sides discharging their delicate and responsible duties with skill and fidelity. We must acknowledge our obligations to the Clerk, Mr. Witherspoon, the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Kerr, the Moderator, Mr. Wallace, and the counsel, for facilities and courtesies extended us in making up our reports.

REVOKED.—The license of the house on Third avenue, where Patrick Collins was murdered recently, has been revoked.

DECORATION DAY.

Further Arrangements for the Coming Celebration.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Monumental Association was held yesterday at the office of S. A. Montooth, Esq.

The following officers for the different divisions were chosen:

CHIEF MARSHAL—Hon. A. P. Callow.

ADJUTANT GENERAL—Abe Patterson, Esq.

ADJUTANTS—W. B. Hezlep, W. S. Harrah, Captain B. Gallisath, Charles Beckert, Henry A. Ohmler, John Hoedle, H. W. Lockhardt, J. C. Barbery, D. W. Riggs, Henry N. Fussler, W. J. McGrathy, Oscar E. Price, N. F. Felker, J. Schaffer, Hugh McIlwaine, Wm. Hague, Wm. S. Caldwell, R. A. Young, James Brown, C. B. Drennan, J. P. Dean, Wm. Shaffer, Wm. Oliver, Wm. B. Johnson, J. D. Walker, John Horn, J. D. Forcesier, James P. Palmer, J. A. Bowsley, John A Stewart, John H. Kerr, Jos. Brown, Curtis Haven, D. A. Haller, W. J. Hamilton, James E. Brown, Johnson McGee, Wm. C. Cooke, Wm. R. Yeager, John Neely, W. W. Lyons, J. H. Rosenbauck, J. C. Patterson, John P. Hendrey, A. Reed.

FIRST DIVISION.

The first division of the procession on "monument day" will be under the command of Geo. B. Van Emon, M. D., with Samuel A. Barr as chief of staff, J. D. Thomas as A. A. G., and the following staff: Wm. Wilson, Maj. Gen. Q. Mc. Jas. Kerr, S. in chief; Ed. Keane, Adjutant; H. C. Mathews, Jos. Fisher, T. W. Miller, J. H. Burtt, John Hoyle, Major Esq. Smoltze, Robert Scott, T. D. McLean, H. B. Miller, George Fowler, Fred. Hampe, N. Miller, M. D., M. A. Arnhold, M. D., Blackburn, M. D., J. P. McCord, M. D., G. D. Ballantine, M. D., Wm. Campbell, Prof. Munro, Esq. Barker, John Chambers, John Hoffman, M. M. Warner, James Bailey, John Crump, John Walters, H. J. Hartzell, C. Stevenson, Alex. Hunter, Harvey Chess, Fred. Mayl, D. S. Salsbury, J. Snyder, John Nusser J. P. Heisel, John H. McFoberts, W. J. Caskey, George Sickman, S. A. Bamberlain, James Duncan, Nic. Miller, Stewart Mckee, James Chambers, Joseph McKnight, Jr., James Patterson, Jr., M. McCombs, John McGonnigle, John Agnew, Jr., Peter Kuntzler, Wm. Doyle, Charles Best, Ed. Hogan, Robert Bryce.

The Staff of the First Division meets at the Hall of the G. A. R., on the 21st of May, at 7 P. M.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, }
CUSTOM HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, May 19, 1870. }

The General Commanding directs the following staff to aid him on the 30th proximo:

ADJUTANT GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF.—Col. Wm. A. Stone.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERALS.—Major George M. Laughlin, Capt. D. S. Shields, Capt. M. W. Kelley, Capt. T. J. Keenan, Capt. Wm. J. Patterson, Capt. F. A. M. Kreps, Capt. W. H. Bell, Lieut. C. Snively, Lieut. M. A. M. Leitz, Lieut. David Lowry, Lieut. R. B. Parkinson.

MEDICAL STAFF.—Surgeon General, James Kindle, Holman Sweeney, Jos. Dilworth, Dr. Speer, A. H. Gross, R. M. Tindel and Frank Le Moyne.

AIDS-DE-CAMP—Col. Robert Anderson, Col. W. S. M. Morgan, Col. Wm. G. McCandless, Col. Robert Lowry, Col. Wm. Negley, Major James Collard, Col. J. J. Nevin, Major Joseph M. Knap, Major T. Brent Swearingen, Major John A. Lowrie, Major J. Morrison, Major Wm. Moorhead, Major John D. Dunevin, Major F. W. Lemon, Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen. M. Ryon, Esq., M. Beltzhoover, Esq., J. McDonald Cronan, Esq., J. R. McCune, Esq., David Robinson, Esq., Wm. A. Herron, Esq., Charles Reed, Esq., John Stewart, Esq., Thos. Ford, Esq., Thos. W. Davis, Esq., Wm. Morrison, Esq., V. B. Oliver, Esq., R. G. Sproull, Esq., Captains Wm. Kennedy, M. G. Corry, Hartley Howard, Robb, Hutchinson, Schonberger, David Veech, Wm. H. Irwin, Theodore Bagley, Geo. Edwards, Joseph L. Brown, J. S. Slagle, John Hall, S. Cunningham, A. J. Ferguson, George P. Morgan; Lieutenants J. D. Santers, Henry W. Strickler, J. G. Wright, Wm. Irwin, H. Mc. Jones, James A. Floyd, Robert Finney, Wm. Anderson.

The staff officers designated above are requested to report at headquarters on Monday afternoon, 23d proximo.

THIRD DIVISION.

GENERAL COMMANDING—Chas Barnes.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL—J. B. Dalzell.

ADJUTANTS—Col. D. Leasure, Col. Th. M. Bayne, Major W. H. Heope, Capt. John Speer, Capt. H. Sealing, T. L. Kroedel, Joseph Ihm, S. S. Dean, H. P. Callow, John B. Graham, D. Hollinger, Harlan Ames, Joseph Dilworth, Henry Spangler, Dr. Hartmeyer, A. J. Fencostosh, W. W. McClelland, E. J. Wilkins, George W. Drane, H. B. Lyon, Jas. Strain, W. H. Grahm, F. J. Strickler, Wm. Saints, Charles Davis, —Durker.

The adjutants of the above division meet on Monday, May 23d, at 7 P. M., at No. 68 Anderson street, for further consideration.

All organized societies and bodies of men who desire to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument, are requested to report through their officers at the time and place above designated.

Colored soldiers and citizens are requested to organize and report in conformity with the above order. A place will be assigned them in the rear, and the superintendent of number of staff officers will be added to them, who are requested to select and report.

By order of J. B. SWEITZER,
General Commanding.
W. A. ROBINSON, A. G. and Chief of Staff.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hampton.

The case of Barton vs. Black, and McRoberts vs. Black, occupied the attention of the Court yesterday, and will be submitted to the jury to-day.

District Court No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In this Court, held in the Quarter Sessions Court room, the case of Alexander Dean and Elizabeth Dean vs. John Boulton et al.; action in ejectment, was taken up and is still on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of C. Howard & Co. vs. A. V. R. H. Co., previously reported, the jury was withdrawn and a new one taken.

The next case taken up was that of D. B. Williams vs. Elizabeth Dudgeon; action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

216. Hendricks & Maas vs. Kaiser.
220. Godfrey & Clark vs. Ryle.
227. Leaden vs. Kim et. al.
228. Schafer's for use vs. Lycoming Ins. Co.
229. Steamboat Jacob Painter vs. Steamboat Hero.
230. Richey vs. Marshall et. al.
231. Snyder vs. Baughman.
232. Gibbs vs. Cook.
237. McMahn & Rundles vs. Rogers.
238. Lindsey vs. Jones.
239. Legate & Co. vs. Fisher.
76. Jacobs vs. Hanna et al.

Meeting of the Mission Board.

The Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, re-assembled yesterday morning at the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue, Rev. Dr. S. McHenry in the chair.

Opened with prayer by Dr. J. N. Dick.

The minutes of Tuesday's session were read and approved.

The report of the Executive Committee, an abstract of which was published yesterday, was then taken up, and both the morning and afternoon sessions were occupied in the discussion and distribution of funds among the different Churches embraced in the operations of the Board.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

HELD FOR COURT.

Richard Corner alleges that he was in conversation on the road to another with the Greensburg pike when Mr. Covert came along and pushed him down. Covert was held for court.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

ALLEGED RAPE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of A. Sehn, charged on oath of John Semidt, with rape. The offense was alleged to have been committed upon deponent's little daughter, seven years of age.

[Before Alderman Moreland.]

FIVE DEFENDANTS.

A surety of the peace case with five defendants was before Alderman Moreland yesterday. The prosecutor is an elderly man named Sherman Baker and lives on the Greensburg road, a number of miles from the city. He alleges that Wilson Powell, John Powell, Alfred Bressler, George Baker and Susan Baker made threats against him. Evidence if he did not take back some charges that he had made against Mrs. Wilson. Warrants were issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Andrew Graham, charged by John D. Carlon with threatening to cut the neck and blow the brains out of deponent.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas L. Brish made an information charging Isaac Craig with aggravated assault and battery, alleging that he had kicked deponent and inflicted a severe wound. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Neeper.]

FURNITURE SMASHED.

Kate Howell alleges that James Dickson, an evening or two ago, with a chair, destroyed a looking glass, two pictures and two other chairs. The accused was held for a hearing this afternoon.

Mattie McConnell charged F. C. Calbert with surety of the peace in threatening to whip and kill her. A warrant was issued.

The same prosecutrix also made an information charging Kate Brown with keeping a house of ill-repute, and a warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

A SERIOUS THREAT.

S. M. Dedrick preferred a charge of surety of the peace against John Watters, in threatening to burn the house of deponent. The accused was committed for a hearing on Saturday, in default of $300 bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Albert Stehle preferred a charge of assault and battery against Fritz Stork, alleging that defendant had inflicted a wound on deponent's son, and also cut a coat in deponent's possession. The same prosecutor also preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against the above defendant and John Johnson. Warrants were issued.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

NAMES CALLED.

Sarah Smith and Hannah Gallagher are neighbors residing in Poplar alley. As a result of a quarrel between the two, Sarah charged Hannah with disorderly conduct in calling her vile names. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Shore.]

A FIRST OF APRIL CASE.

A case which had its origin away back as the first of April, was brought before this alderman yesterday. Anthony Dougherty charged Robert Mondota, James Biondin and Frank McGarr with forcible entry and detainer in throwing the goods out of his house without the process of law, on the 1st of April.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—The oppressively warm weather last evening kept a great many persons away, yet there was a fair house in attendance to witness Mr. Edwin Adams as Robert Landry in the "Lead Heart." He was highly pleased. This evening the favorite play of "The Sculptor's Dream, Marble Heart," will be presented. To-morrow evening Mr. Adams takes his farewell benefit, and will appear in the character of Narcisse.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of single night tickets for the Riching's English Opera will commence at the box office of the Opera House to-day.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—The elephantine contest closes to-night. The following is the vote last evening at the closing of the polls: W. D. Spiking, 952; T. Brent Swearingen, 896; S. A. Cooging, 940; Capt. J. S. Barbour, 849; Theo. E. Tack, 440; B. H. Rubie, 200. Let all the candidates be present. The voting at Charity Booth stood as follows: On the gold watch, Captain Loughrey, 619; Mr. John Conley, 279. On the silver tea set—Mrs. John J. McCormick, 675; Miss L. Mooney, 760. On the young gentleman's watch—D. O'Connell, 375; Mr. Tyler, 306. On the fruit—Mrs. D. B. Jenkins, 130; Miss Carrie Peer, 210.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, Charles Bradley, foreman in J. Bradley's stove works, was grinding a chisel on a large grindstone, when his thumbs caught between the chisel and the grindstone and were seriously injured. He was taken to Mangold's drug store, and attended by Dr. Duncan.

DEATH OF GEO. W. PILLOW.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by Students at Princeton College.

We announced Tuesday morning the death, from neuralgia of the heart, of George W. Pillow, of this city, at Princeton College. We have since received the following:

On the morning of the 16th of May, 1870, the class of 1871 of Princeton College held a meeting and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Since it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from us by sudden death our esteemed friend and classmate, George W. Pillow; and whereas, We recognize in this, God's wise dispensation, and bow in humble submission to His will; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Pillow we have lost a dear friend and companion, and our college a devoted student,

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy and condolence be tendered to the relatives and friends of the deceased in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That the class wear mourning for thirty days, and that six members be appointed to accompany the remains home.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and the *Presbyterian Banner*.

ANDREW P. HAPPER, JR.
JOSIAH MCCLAIN,
JOHN S. MCCONNELL,
OLIVER A. KERR,
LEWIS A. MAYERS,
Committee.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16, 1870.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Wednesday, May 16, 1870:

George A. Bayard to A. A. Moore, May 17, 1870; 12 acres of land in Versailles township, with building.....$3,000

Frazier Bros. to Andrew Frazier, October 14, 1869; 25 by 130 feet on Franklin street, Allegheny, with buildings.....$1,000

John Easter to John S. Steanle, May 10, 1870; lot No. 10 in Leech's plan, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,500

Charles Davis to David Jones, April 30, 1870; 17 by 45 feet on Beaver avenue, Allegheny...$925

M. O. Phillips to Lewis Wall, April 20, 1870; 20 by 58 feet on Twenty-fourth street, Birmingham.....$650

Dollar Savings Bank to William Nixon, April 19, 1870; 65 acres of land in Robinson township.....$2,000

First Baptist Church South Pittsburgh to Col. Wm. A. Stone, April 24, 1860; 30 by 44 feet on Fifth street, South Pittsburgh.....$720

B. Kuhn to Ann Mason, April 13, 1867; 7 acres of land in Lawrenceville, with building.....$700

Thomas R. Kerr to Joseph Mitchell, April 19, 1867; three fourths of an acre in Sulzbergville, with buildings.....$450

W. K. Billman to Wm. Youdam, November 2, 1868; lot No. 148 in Frew's plan, borough of West Elizabeth, with buildings.....$400

John K. Graham to Frederick Rawling, April 1, 1870; 2 acres of land in the village of Greenock.....$300

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending May 17, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 103,053—Reversible latch; Jacob Klnzer, Pittsburgh.

No. 103,054—Reversible latch; Jacob Klnzer, Pittsburgh.

No. 103,055—Saucepan handle; same party.

No. 103,056—Stamp for fruit cans; same party.

No. 103,081—Steam generator; Peter Riley, Lancaster.

No. 103,088—Antedated May 10, 1870—Grubbing implement; John Lattazahn, Jr., Pine Grove township.

No. 103,125—Can opener; Abel Barker, Wyoming.

No. 103,140—Piston packing; John Clark, Harrisburg.

No. 103,155—Clothes line holder; Joseph Davis, Harrisburg.

No. 103,172—Railway car coupling; Wm. T. Grassly, Muncy.

No. 103,204—Cooking stove; Silas H. La Rue, Centreton.

No. 103,227—Sawing machine; Andrew Myers, Round Hill.

No. 103,254—Boring tool; Edwin T. Whitney and Reuben Jones, Union Mills.

Designs—No. 4,638—Tobacco knife; Jacob Kinzer, Pittsburgh.

No. 4,691—Wheel holding block for a castor; Samuel J. Parker, Williamsport.

Marriage Anniversary.

A large number of the friends of Rev. S. H. Nesbit, editor of the Pittsburgh *Presbyterian Advocate*, visited his residence on Tuesday night, being the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of his marriage. About nine o'clock a splendid supper, prepared by the busy hands of Mrs. Nesbit, was spread on the table, and the entire company partook of the repast. After supper and been disposed of, Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of Beaver street congregation, presented Dr. and Mrs. Nesbit with a complete china dinner service, supplemented with many other articles, showing the esteem in which they are held. The gifts were from the members of Beaver street church and congregation. Dr. Nesbit were received on behalf of the recipients by Rev. W. W. Baker and C. C. Boyle, Esq., after spending some time in social intercourse and listening to vocal and instrumental music, the company quietly dispersed.

RETURNED.—The delegates from this city who attended the annual reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, arrived at home at half-past twelve this morning. They had a pleasant trip and a delightful time at Lock Haven on Monday. The journey, however, was marred by a sad accident. As the train bearing our delegates was going in to Lock Haven on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, a salute was fired by the Lewisburg Artillery. While in the act of reloading the piece it was prematurely discharged, and Howard Reed, the cannoneer, had his right hand terribly lacerated and his face severely burnt. Amputation of the hand was found to be necessary, and the operation was performed by Drs. Hayes and Armstrong. Mr. Reed has a wife and family living in Lawrenceburg. During the session of the Reserve Association a collection was taken up for the injured man, and $125 was realized for him.

A NEW FIRM.—By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co. have purchased the stock, good will and fixtures of the late firm of J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street, and will hereafter conduct a wholesale and retail dry goods business at the old stand. The members of the new firm are thoroughly and enterprising business men, and, we have no doubt, will sustain the well earned reputation of the former firm. All persons indebted to the old firm will make payment to Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co.

A RECEIPT GIVEN.—Recently a well known lawyer was sued for assault and battery before a South Side magistrate. He was brought up for a hearing had and it was decided to hold him to bail for trial. Addressing the prosecutor he said: "Are you satisfied with the settlement?" "Yes," replied the prosecutor, "Well, then just take a receipt," said the attorney, and with this he planted his fist firmly in the face of the unsuspecting individual, after which he entered the necessary bail and departed from the office.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—H. B. Smithson, the auctioneer, sold yesterday afternoon the building No. 31 in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, with a lot twenty by one hundred and twenty feet, subject to a five years lease, and an annual rental of $600, for $12,250. Frank Snyder was the purchaser.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Lizzie Hackett yesterday lodged complaint against Jas. Crilley for surety of the peace, alleging that he had threatened her with violence. Mayor Brush issued a warrant, and the accused was arrested, but afterwards discharged, as the suit was withdrawn.

FAST DRIVING.—Last evening at a late hour J. S. Fullerton and R. Robinson were arrested for driving at a rapid rate across the St. Clair street bridge. They were required to await a hearing this morning, a deposit of fifty dollars being left.

ON A VISIT.—Class B, of the High School, visited Neville Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, yesterday, with their teacher, Prof. Kenastar, to pursue their botanical lessons.

INQUEST HELD.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the remains of Col. John Taylor, whose death is noticed elsewhere. A verdict of death from dropsy was returned.

NOT YET FOUND.—Constant search has been made during the present week for the body of Dennis Collins, the boy who was drowned on last Sunday. But all efforts to recover the body have failed.

GENERAL MEADE COMING.—General George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, has promised to visit Pittsburgh on the 30th inst., and will participate in the decoration ceremonies.

ARRESTED.—F. C. Calbert was arrested at a late hour last night on a warrant issued by Alderman Neeper. Maggie McConnell appeared in the roll of prosecutrix.

ALLEGHENY.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About two weeks ago a farmer, accompanied by his family, came to this city from New England, Athens county, Ohio, for the purpose of visiting some of his relatives and acquaintances. Last Saturday week, he visited Mount Troy, and called Mr. Cornelius, Water Assessor, where he took sick, and although every attention was paid him, he grew worse and worse until yesterday, when he expired. His remains were sent on to his home by way of the Pan Handle road yesterday afternoon. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

ATTEMPTED HANGING.

A Prisoner Attempts to Hang Himself but is Unsuccessful—He Gains his Freedom.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, great excitement prevailed at the Mayor's office, caused by the attempt of a prisoner confined in the lock-up to terminate his existence. Had the prisoner not been discovered for two or three minutes after, he would have been successful in his attempt, and it would have fallen to our lot to record a violent death in the lock-up. The prisoner, whose name is Frank Luchmeyer, had been arrested at noon in a tavern in the Fourth ward for disorderly conduct. He had been in the tavern all morning, and in the meantime had got into a dispute with some of the boarders on the subject of "nationality," he arguing that the Germans were superior to any other class of people. He and a number of others, one of whom was an Irishman, soon became warm in the discussion, and they began to test their physical strength in a respective nationality. An officer at this stage of the discussion appeared on the scene and conveyed Luchmeyer to the lock-up. About one an hour after his confinement the officer strolled through the lock-up, when he was horrified at finding the prisoner hanging with the neck and life apparently extinct.

The prisoner had taken off his boots, tied it around his neck, and then, standing on his bench, fastened it in the highest bar of his cell. This being accomplished, he kicked off the bench, and thus was suspended from the earth. Fortunately, as before stated, the officer discovered him, and immediately cut the belt and laid the man on the bench. He then summoned Dr. Thomas to the scene, who, after giving proper restoratives, succeeded in reviving the prisoner, and in the course of an hour restored him perfectly. He looking at the scene when he was first discovered, and the attempt he had made to end his life, replied that he had never been in such a place before, and fearing that some great punishment might be inflicted upon him, thought it best thus to end his earthly career. He also said that he had never been arrested before, and he felt heartily ashamed of his conduct. He has been but six months in this city, and is unmarried. He is a cooper by trade, and when sober is known to be a genial companion. Last evening he had a hearing before Mayor Callow, on a charge of disorderly conduct, who discharged him, thinking that his sufferings in the cell were sufficient for the offense he committed. The prisoner on leaving the office told some of the officers that he would never have occasion for their services again.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

Meeting of the American Christian Missionary Society—Interesting Reports Presented—Addresses Delivered.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8:30, in the First Christian Church, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, and after a half-hour spent in devotion and praise, the President (the Hon. R. M. Bishop) took the chair and stated the meeting was prepared now to continue with the business.

Reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

The Recording Secretary, Thomas Munnell, then read his semi-annual report, of which the following is an abstract: Since the Louisville Convention, last October, when the "Report of the Committee of Twenty" was made, thirteen States have already adopted the general plan of the missionary work.

The following named States are now preparing to do the same: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Minnesota. There is no doubt the rest will be adopted at the General Annual Convention in Indianapolis in October next.

It urged the necessity of securing the regular employment and full support of every worthy preacher in our ranks. There are too many of our preachers who have to work at mechanical trades for daily bread.

It also urged the necessity of enlisting all our Sunday Schools in regular monthly collections for missionary purposes; the need of gaining general statistical reports of all that is being done by the entire Church, both as to the additions to the church yearly, and the amount of money contributed for all purposes, &c.

Motions were made to appoint committees on the portions of the report as referred to contributions, statistics and unemployed preachers.

Elder John Baxter stated that a delegate had arrived amongst us from Wales, whom he thought would be a very good man to send as a missionary amongst the half million of Welsh men who are in this country.

Elder Pendleton, of Ohio, said in the Twelfth District of Ohio we have fourteen churches, 1,700 members and twelve Sabbath Schools. These churches were established last year or two, and that there was expended for building, &c., in the aggregate $11,000. I like the idea of bringing statistics before the meeting for the year, so as all may know what others are doing, and so evoke a holy emulation.

R. T. Davis, the Welshman referred to, was called upon, and addressed the assembly at considerable length.

R. H. Singer, of Johnstown, said that he knew Mr. Davis as a speaker to be a man whom all the Welsh would flock to hear when ever it was announced he was to preach, and he urged the society to employ him.

Joseph King said Brother Davis was a member of the church in which he was instructed in the Welsh language, and was perfectly competent to translate into the Welsh any publications the Sunday School may issue.

The Recording Secretary then read a letter from some brethren in Mississippi, and said: "I know these brethren well, and desire to commend them to the society. They are but a little over 2,500 strong, have raised more money than any other State in the Union, one colored brother there gave $100 for missionary purposes. The men there who labor for their daily bread gave $200 a year. They do not look for help from the Missionary Board, but went to work themselves. I mention this because you doubtless would like to hear of it.

O. A. Bartholomew, of Washington, D. C., commended them to Elder Goodley, of Ohio, as a man after his own heart.

The report of the Committee on Unemployed Preachers was then considered, after which the Secretary as follows: In view of the many destitute churches and the many unemployed preachers, we recommend to the convention that they request our weekly periodicals to open a department for publishing the wants of destitute churches and also the name and postoffice addresses of preachers out of employment. We also recommend the employment by the Board of Brother R. T. Davis for the Welsh people, believing he is specially qualified for the work, and doubting not that the work of a few months will demonstrate the wisdom of the choice.

Elder Belden, Chairman of the Committee, said: I am often asked to preach in churches with ministers and vice versa. Now I never like to recommend any one to a certain place unless I think he will suit that particular field. This I cannot always know or do. So if this resolution passes the preacher can find out the church he will suit through the list which he can see at a glance all the churches who need a pastor.

Thomas Munnell said a great many of our young pastors, who cannot get a church, have to go to work in the mercantile line, and so we lose a great deal of talent and preaching. Our Methodist brethren are right in this matter, for they get all their forces to work. We and some others do not.

Elder Pendleton said: I want to take back with me three earnest, live, working preachers for my State, (New York.) I can get many members of our brotherhood in my State who cannot be said of those of any other State; that not one of those drinks whisky or uses tobacco in any way, with one exception. We have spent in the last six years for building purposes, $162,500.

T. B. Sloan, of Ohio, said: In my State there are a great many churches that need pastors, and pastors churches, and he hoped the resolution would pass.

Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, published in Cincinnati, said: I should object to publish a column of advertisements for preachers and churches, for the reason that at the preacher and the church would both write me, and I should be inundated with letters. Let the matter lie over until the State and District Secretaries are fully organized, and then the matter will come out all right.

Bishop Pendleton said: The speaker who has just spoken (Mr. Sloan) has expressed my views exactly, and offered the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That it is a part of the duty of the State and District Secretaries to seek correspondence with ministers and churches, as far as possible, engage them in active evangelical work.

Wm. Harper, of the committee who presented the original resol